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Allies Alter Tactics on Missiles

Emphasize Potential for Arms Control to Defuse Public Opposition to NATO Deployment Program

By Joseph Fitcher

International Herald Tribune

BONN — In a significant shift in the debate about NATO's plan for new nuclear missiles in Europe, European governments have started emphasizing the arms control potential of the alliance decision and minimizing its military justification in an effort to outmaneuver domestic opposition to the missiles.

The new thrust stresses that the NATO nuclear plan offers the only way to convince Moscow to reduce its own missile force targeted on Europe. It plays down public discussion of whether NATO needs to upgrade its own nuclear strike force.

This approach — which West German leaders expounded in a recent closed-door meeting with U.S. officials and security specialists — appears aimed at calming European anxieties about new warheads in Europe, selling NATO's policies to public opinion and ultimately getting the U.S. missiles into Europe.

Using this argument, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has launched a vigorous counter-attack in defense of the controversial NATO plan. Mr. Schmidt and his ministers, in the 18-month interval since the NATO decision was made, often have appeared to sidestep confrontations on the missile issue.

Chancellor Schmidt's newly combative mood — and his line of reasoning — will be influential in Belgium, the Netherlands and other northern European countries whose governments, Socialist parties and churches are wavering about the missile plan.

But the European shift in thrust also carries a risk of major divergence with the Reagan administration, some of whose members are privately caustic about what they see as a European temptation to pursue arms control unilaterally.

Overemphasis on arms control, according to U.S. officials, might be counterproductive, especially if it makes NATO a hostage to the outcome of negotiations with the Soviet Union. There is also a risk, they said, of

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creating unrealistic expectations about the outcome of arms control talks, which are scheduled to start this year.

For example, Mr. Schmidt, in public, refuses to rule out the so-called zero option — the possibility that the Soviet Union may be persuaded to dismantle hundreds of Europe-targeted missiles. NATO thereby could avoid deploying Pershing and Cruise missiles. This outcome, in the view of U.S. strategists, is remote and probably undesirable.

Indeed, the NATO working hypothesis is that some new medium-range nuclear missiles, capable of striking Soviet territory, are necessary to offset overall Soviet theater superiority in Europe.

Political View

But these are the views of strategic purists. Mr. Schmidt's aides said, which are irrelevant for politicians trying to sway public opinion.

Both aspects — military security and disarmament diplomacy — exist in the original NATO

decision, which called for new missiles and for arms control initiative. Each track of the plan is being implemented by a separate NATO committee, each chaired by a Reagan administration official.

But there are indications of a transatlantic discrepancy over the relative weight and the relationship of these two tracks. Under the original NATO guidelines, the arms control talks were supposed to be complementary to the new missiles, not a substitute for them. That seems less clear today.

A U.S. official, asked if there were any risk of deployment being delayed beyond its 1983 target date by slow progress in disarmament talks, said: "We have a deployment schedule, which is not related to the disarmament talks."

Pressure Possible

But several European officials, asked the same question, demurred. As one said: "Theoretically, there is no risk of one process skewing the other; but, politically, there could be problems in practice." In other words, European leaders may come under pressure to hold up deployment decisions until Western public opinion is convinced that Soviet obduracy leaves no choice.

Many British military officials share U.S. concern that the European debate, in its new orientation, is neglecting the concept that NATO strength, not disarmament, is the only proven basis for Western deterrence and European peace. They urge a more candid official presentation of NATO views to prevent a backlash in public opinion when



Sen. Paul Laxalt



Sen. Edwin Jacob Garn

arms talks fail to eliminate the need for new missiles.

This contrast in emphasis has become increasingly visible in recent weeks as Reagan administration officials have voiced their skepticism about the outlook for arms control with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, Mr. Schmidt and other European officials, noting European alarm over apparent

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MX Basing Opposed

2 U.S. Senators Reject Proposal To Place Missiles in Their States

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two highly influential Republican senators, Paul Laxalt of Nevada and Edwin Jacob Garn of Utah, have announced that they would oppose the deployment of the new MX nuclear missiles in their home states.

Sen. Laxalt has long been a close friend of and adviser to President Reagan while Sen. Garn has a reputation of being a strong advocate of improving the nation's military power. Both men represent constituencies that supported Mr. Reagan in last year's election.

"We reject the Air Force's proposal to deploy 200 MX missiles in Utah and Nevada in a multiple protective shelter system," they said Thursday in a joint statement. The current plan would have the 200 missiles shuttled among 4,600 shelters in an effort to conceal their exact locations.

As an alternative, the two senators urged that the intercontinental ballistic missiles be based in the silos that currently house older Minuteman missiles and be protected with the antiballistic missile launching systems permitted under a 1972 treaty with the Soviet Union.

Warheads vs. Shelters

Sen. Laxalt and Sen. Garn said they wanted the present basing plan discarded because recent intelligence estimates showed that the 4,600 shelters could be overwhelmed by Soviet missiles. Beyond that, they asserted, "the Air Force system would be inviting an open-ended race between Soviet warheads and United States concrete shelters."

In addition to basing the missiles in Minuteman silos on existing Air Force bases, the senators urged the Reagan administration to "renew negotiations with the Soviet Union over a verifiable strategic nuclear offensive arms reduction agreement."

The opposition of Sen. Laxalt and Sen. Garn, which has been perhaps the most telling so far, came amid rapidly mounting objections to the present plan. The Mormon Church — a powerful institution throughout Utah and in part of Nevada — citizens' associations, Indian tribes, miners, environmentalists and a variety of other organizations have publicly opposed the plan.

The two senators, along with other opponents of the desert-basing plan, met late Thursday afternoon on Capitol Hill with Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci, who was acting for the vacationing Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

Report to Come

They presented to Mr. Carlucci a 25-page report drawn from what they said was two years of collecting information about the MX basing plan first approved by former President Jimmy Carter and his secretary of defense, Harold Brown. Mr. Weinberger has appointed a commission of experts outside the Defense Department to re-examine all aspects of the basing issue. It is due to report to him next week.

Mr. Weinberger, who has advocated building the missile but has been skeptical about the

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Spadolini Wins Accord to End Crisis in Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini received the 41st postwar government after reaching agreement on a program and a distribution of Cabinet positions among the five parties in his proposed coalition.

Mr. Spadolini, bidding to become the first non-Christian Democrat premier in Italy since 1945, announced he will present his list of ministers to President Sandro Pertini during the weekend to end the monthlong government crisis.

Agreement was announced after Mr. Spadolini, 56, a senator from the tiny Republican Party, met for four hours with the leaders of the other four parties — the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals.

Among the 630 seats in parliament, the Christian Democrats won 262 in the 1979 election, the Socialists 62, the Social Democrats 20, the Republicans 16 and the Liberals 4. This would give the new coalition, allowing for subsequent changes, a majority of about 50 seats.

Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi said they had agreed "on a program and on a balance [of Cabinet posts] that are considered acceptable by the parties which will form the coalition."

Flaminio Piccoli, Christian Democrat secretary, said the parties will now propose names for Cabinet posts, whose actual selection is up to the premier-designate. The powerful Communist Party, with just over 200 seats in parliament and the largest Marxist party in the West, will remain in opposition, although the party has indicated it might be willing to soften its opposition because the government will be headed by a non-Christian Democrat.

The Socialists brought down the last government, headed by Christian Democrat Premier Arnaldo Forlani, after three ministers as well as members of the political and military establishments were linked to the Propaganda Dept. or P-2, lodge that is under investigation as a possible criminal association.

Although the Republicans polled only 3 percent of the national vote in 1979, Mr. Spadolini was appointed premier-designate because of his reputation for integrity. A former newspaper editor, Mr. Spadolini is an expert on church-state relations and has served as a minister in two governments.

The last non-Christian Democrat premier was Ferruccio Parri of the now defunct Action Party, whose coalition lasted from June 19 to Nov. 24, 1945, giving way to Christian Democrat Alcide De Gasperi.

Criminal Action Barred

ROME (AP) — The government was advised Friday it can take administrative but not criminal action against state employees for merely belonging to the secret lodge.

The opinion by the Council of State said the P-2 lodge was a secret association and as such is prohibited under the constitution. But it said individual members could only be tried for specific crimes and not just for membership in P-2.

Former Premier Forlani had asked for the opinion of the council, an advisory body to the government. However, the opinion is not binding.

Common Agricultural Policy

EEC officials and diplomats agreed in interviews Thursday and Friday that the most significant recommendation in the proposals revolve around reforming the Common Agricultural Policy, both as it applies within the 10-nation area and to an expanded export drive. The basic idea is to slow farm spending.

Although higher world prices for farm products have eased EEC budgetary pressures this year, the costs of subsidizing the Common Market's eight million farmers will outstrip EEC revenues, possibly next year. By that time the EEC may have reached the limit of its

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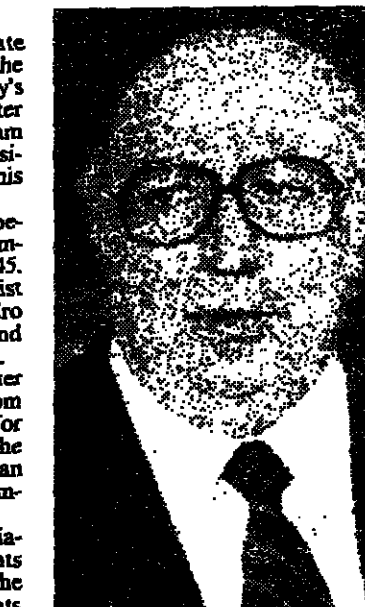
Pope Has Fever Again; Libya Tie With Agca Seen

ROME — Pope John Paul II has a fever again and may have to remain hospitalized two more weeks or more, his doctors said Friday. They said such a recurrence of fever was not unusual with the type of virus affecting the pope, but it could delay his second abdominal operation for up to a month.

Meanwhile, the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera reported that Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk accused of shooting John Paul in St. Peter's Square on May 13, was seen training in a Libyan guerrilla camp two weeks before the assassination attempt.

The newspaper said a witness claiming to have seen Mr. Agca, 23, in the Libyan camp at the end of April has given testimony to Rome magistrates in charge of the case that will be presented when Mr. Agca appears in court July 20.

The pope returned to the Gemelli hospital last Saturday because of a persistent fever, and doctors said he had a type of Herpes virus, which a hospital spokesman said the pope may have gotten accidentally from blood transfusions.



Sen. Giovanni Spadolini

Polish Allies Said to Send Nation Notes

United Press International

WARSAW — Poland's Communist leadership has received letters from three allied East bloc nations since the Soviet Union issued a tough warning in a message three weeks ago, official sources said Friday.

The official PAP news agency said Hungary and Bulgaria sent Poland written messages via special envoys less than a week ago and official sources said Gustav Husak, Czechoslovakia's party chief, also had sent a letter.

A government source said the Hungarian letter was "gentle and friendly" in tone but there was no immediate information on the letter from Mr. Husak, who has taken a hard-line stance throughout the Polish crisis.

One source said Mr. Husak's letter was presented to Polish party leader Stanislaw Kania by Czechoslovakia's ambassador earlier this week.

Military Exercises

Poland announced earlier that Polish and Soviet troops have begun joint training exercises in southwest Poland and the Soviet Union indirectly warned again that events are pushing Poland toward a catastrophe.

Meanwhile, the Solidarity trade union and the government ended talks Thursday with both sides calling for moderation during preparation for their important conclave this summer — Solidarity's first congress and an emergency party congress. The party congress, July 14-18, could formalize Poland's reform movement.

The period of confrontation is over, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa told 25,000 persons who gathered in the industrial city of Radom, 70 miles (112 kilometers) south of Warsaw, to mark the fifth anniversary of bloody food price riots there.

"Let no one think we have won," Mr. Walesa said. "Now the toughest period begins. I call upon you to be united and sensible."

A government spokesman told a news conference: "Our policy is not binding."

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Hassan Gives Approval for Sahara Vote

By Charles T. Powers

Los Angeles Times Service

NAIROBI — King Hassan II of Morocco announced here Friday that he is willing, in principle, to accept a referendum of the people of the Western Sahara to determine whether they will become part of Morocco or an independent state.

The declaration by the Moroccan king could be the first step toward resolving a conflict that has pitted Moroccan troops against guerrillas of the Polisario Front since 1976, when the Spanish government pulled out of the territory then known as the Spanish Sahara.

"We wanted," said King Hassan in a speech at the summit conference of the Organization of African Unity meeting here this week, "to save the African community from a threat that could explode. In order to avoid such an explosion, we had decided to agree, in principle, to a referendum..."

Such a referendum was proposed earlier by a committee of African heads of state assigned by the OAU to work out a compromise in the Western Sahara.

[A Polisario spokesman described the king's proposal as "obviously unacceptable to the Saharan people." The Associated Press reported.

After the king ended his speech, he had a brief exchange with Mauritania head of state Mohammed Khouna Ould Haïdalla, who had taken the floor to protest the af-



A Moroccan greets King Hassan enthusiastically in Nairobi on the king's arrival at the Organization of African Unity's annual summit, as Kenya President Daniel Arap Moi, left, looks on.

legedly Moroccan-inspired coup attempt in Mauritania in March, the AP reported. The king asked the chairman, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, to rule that Lt. Col. Ould Haïdalla's remarks were out of order. Mr. Moi did so but the Mauritania continued speaking. King Hassan rose and walked out, followed by his retinue of officials and security men.

King Hassan's statement on the Sahara was initially greeted as a positive step toward a solution of one of the most divisive issues in the OAU in recent years. But many problems remain, including

that of determining who is qualified to vote in such a referendum. The Moroccans claim that the "legal" population of the Western Sahara is about 73,000 people, a figure taken from the last census by the Spanish.

The Polisario claims that there are more than a million refugees from the region who now live in Mauritania and the Algerian town of Tindouf near the Saharan border.

"It is a very difficult question," said a Moroccan diplomat, acknowledging that "it could take years" to resolve this point.

The Polisario Front has been backed principally by the Algerian government, and receives arms from Libya. Morocco has used U.S. arms and aircraft.

Morocco argues that the Polisario is essentially a mercenary army, composed of Mauritians, Malians, Algerians, Chadians and Touareg tribesmen "recruited to fight for a country almost all of them had never seen."

Morocco's claim to the desert territory goes back to pre-colonial times when Morocco was divided into Spanish and French zones. When Morocco achieved independence in 1956, the Western Sahara was not included in the package, although Morocco has always regarded the population there as Moroccan.

The Western Sahara has rich phosphate deposits, and the Algerians have viewed it as a potential Algerian route to the Atlantic Ocean.

As the OAU summit ended its third day, there seemed to be a hardening of the opposition to a proposal by Libya to hold next year's summit in Tripoli, a move that would make Col. Moamer Qadhafi chairman of the OAU in 1982.

Libyan representatives to the summit and its preliminary meetings in Nairobi have held numerous news conferences and offered Col. Qadhafi's services as a mediator in various African and Middle Eastern disputes. As the summit opened, most diplomats were saying that it looked as if Libya was very close to walking away with the prize of the next OAU chairmanship.

"It looks to me like the tide has now turned," an Egyptian diplomat said Friday. "If we have had some small part in it, I am glad."

The Egyptians scored a key victory here Thursday night when the OAU Council of Ministers struck down a proposal, led by the Algerians and Libyans, to condemn the Egyptian peace treaty with Israel and the Camp David peace talks.

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry statement also charged the Libyans had tried to exploit recent strikes for higher wages by 43,000 Sudanese railway workers. The strikes virtually paralyzed distribution of food, fuel and other commodities throughout Sudan for several weeks.

Supported Amin

Libya supported Idi Amin and sent troops to fight the invasion force of Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles that overthrew the dictator in 1979.

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry accused Libya on Thursday of subversive activities along Sudan's

Backers of EEC Plan Show Cautious Hope

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — One of the farthest-reaching political debates in the 23-year history of the European Economic Community could begin as early as Monday when the annual summit convenes to face sweeping reform proposals put forward Wednesday by the EEC Commission.

Since the commission unveiled its long-awaited proposals, widely contradictory views on them have been expressed by senior EEC officials and Western diplomats.

The consensus views were recorded in interviews with a dozen senior officials, staff specialists and Western diplomats to the EEC. They requested anonymity because of the sensitivity of the issue and of their positions.

The proposals, which will certainly be discussed when EEC leaders hold their annual summit in Luxembourg Monday and Tuesday, are aimed at resolving several pressing issues — reducing Britain's budget contribution, reforming the Common Agricultural Policy, developing poorer regions such as the Mediterranean area and promoting new industries in a more competitive climate within the community.

"Helmut Schmidt and Margaret Thatcher will simply have to talk about the proposals... The stakes for both of them are too great," said an EEC official who is helping to prepare the agenda for the summit, although he quickly stressed that detailed proposals will probably not be ready for discussion by the leaders until the next summit scheduled in London in November.

The stakes involve the economic future of the EEC, for as EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn said in letters and personally to leaders of the 10 member states, "The reforms we are proposing will be carried through in the years when we should be preparing European society for the 21st century."

In London, Mr. Thorn talked Friday with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as he sounded out initial reaction. He said later that, halfway through his tour, "reactions are more positive than I expected."

At a news conference in Brussels Thursday, Etienne Davignon, the EEC commissioner for industry and energy, stressed it would be totally wrong to view the issues raised by the proposals as purely budgetary.

New Solidarity Sought

He said the goal is a new solidarity within the EEC which should extend beyond the budget and agriculture to a wide range of economic activities, including development of energy resources, new technologies and the promotion of such fields as agribusiness, nuclear safety and biotechnology.

Leaders in key EEC nations withheld public comment, but the impression in Brussels is that the response Mr. Thorn was getting af-

ter stopovers in Paris, Bonn and London reflected what one official described as noncommittal but also non-negative, hence promising.

The immediate issue and also the main proposal called for by member states on May 30, 1980, is the permanent reduction of Britain's contributions. Although its details were kept sketchy, Britain's net contribution to the budget under the proposal would be reduced substantially by cuts in payments received by other EEC members under the Common Agricultural Policy.

Currently Britain pays roughly 21 percent of the agricultural policy budget — which represents 70 percent of the EEC's total \$21 billion budget — but draws only 6 percent of the benefits.

EEC and British government sources said that the estimated reduction could total \$1.1 billion, roughly equivalent to the refund the Thatcher government negotiated last year. This arrangement was temporary and controversial.

What is being considered now, said a senior EEC official specializing in agricultural policy, is another proposal to make other payments, namely West Germany, France, Denmark and the Benelux countries. He noted that Britain and West Germany are the EEC's only net contributors. Bonn has complained vigorously about its level of net contributions, last year more than \$1.8 billion.

EEC officials and diplomats agreed in interviews Thursday and Friday that the most significant recommendation in the proposals revolve around reforming the Common Agricultural Policy, both as it applies within the 10-nation area and to an expanded export drive. The basic idea is to slow farm spending.

Although higher world prices for farm products have eased EEC budgetary pressures this year, the costs of subsidizing the Common Market's eight million farmers will outstrip EEC revenues, possibly next year. By that time the EEC may have reached the limit of its

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Gaston Thorn

Uganda, Sudan Cite Libyan Interference

From Agency Dispatches

KAMPALA, Uganda — Uganda has accused Libya of trying to bring arms into Uganda to stop President Milton Obote's party from winning elections last December, and neighboring Sudan has blamed Libya for an explosion at the Chad Embassy in Khartoum.

Charging Libya with subversion and terrorism, Uganda put two Libyan diplomats under house arrest Thursday and Sudan recalled all its diplomats in Libya. The Libyans retaliated Friday by ordering their own diplomats home from Sudan and closing the Sudanese Embassy in Tripoli.

House Arrest

Uganda's internal affairs minister, John Luvuliza-Kirunda, describing the alleged plot to the Ugandan Parliament late Thursday, did not say whether the arms shipments ever occurred.

Mr. Luvuliza-Kirunda said the two Libyans — Sahim Khalifa, who was the Libyan charge d'affaires in Uganda, and Abdel-Monem Saad — were placed under house arrest in a Kampala hotel Tuesday, pending an investigation.

"I believe that just before the December, 1980, elections the Li-

byan government approached a neighboring country for permission to transit arms to Uganda to prevent President Obote's Uganda People's Congress from winning," he said. The internal affairs minister did not say which neighboring country was involved.

Mr. Luvuliza-Kirunda said the two men had approached a Ugandan citizen last Tuesday to try to obtain landing rights for a Libyan aircraft in Uganda. He said they did not deny their action but gave no explanation. He said they also admitted that a number of Libyan military aircraft going to neighboring countries had been overflying Uganda without permission.

Later, Mr. Khalifa spoke to reporters by telephone from his hotel room and denied all the minister's allegations. Asked why he was under house arrest, the Libyan said: "Uganda is like a drunk man. Sometimes it does not know what it is doing."

Supported Amin

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The Sudanese Foreign Ministry accused Libya on Thursday of subversive activities along Sudan's

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W. Germans Recount Training With PLO

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Two West German men said they were part of a group of about 30 neo-Nazis who were being trained as terrorists in a Palestine Liberation Organization camp from which they escaped.

The men were brought out Thursday at a press conference held by the Maronite Christian Phalange Party, bitter enemies of the Palestinians in Lebanon's ongoing civil disturbances, who said that information supplied by the two led to the arrest in Germany of three neo-Nazis, including the man who recruited them.

This would be the most substantive link connecting the PLO with the training of international terrorists, including those of the political right, the opposite side of the spectrum from the Palestinian organization. Ali Agca, the rightist Turk accused of trying to assassinate Pope John Paul II, has been reported as having said he received military training in Lebanon.

The PLO first denied the charge and then Thursday night held a hastily called press conference at which two other Germans said they had been receiving military training from the Phalange but later joined the Palestinian cause. When asked what the symbol of the Phalange Party was, they drew two crossed swords. The true symbol is a cedar tree of Lebanon; observers here know of no crossed-sword insignia for the Phalange militia.

Label Rejected

Nonetheless, a PLO spokesman accused the "information services of the Zionist entity [Israel] and their collaborators of the Phalange, supported by American information and mass media" of trying to label the PLO as terrorists.

"They want to stop the growing understanding and growing success which the PLO has achieved on the international level, especially among the European nations," he continued.

Thursday's twin press conferences were part of a long-standing propaganda battle between the Phalange and the PLO over the training of terrorists. They come at a time when the issue has attracted worldwide attention with attempts on the lives of President Reagan and the pope and the firing of blank cartridges at Britain's Queen Elizabeth II.

The two young Germans produced by the Phalange — Walter-Ulrich Behle, 22, who gave his Arabic code name as "Khaled," and Uwe Johannes Mainka, 24, who listed his code name as "Abdallah" — said they were recruited in West

Germany for terrorist training by Karl-Heinz Hoffman, 43.

Mr. Hoffman, a sign painter who founded a neo-Nazi organization called the Military Sports Group Hoffman which was banned in West Germany last year for advocating the overthrow of the government, was arrested in Bavaria earlier this week along with his girlfriend and another man who was reported to have received military training in Lebanon.

Mr. Behle, a former West German postal employee who spoke in English for himself and Mr. Mainka, said they came to Beirut with about 30 others last October to receive training in weapons and explosives. He said all their money and papers were taken by Mr. Hoffman and they were placed in a special section of the PLO's Bir Hassan camp, located near Beirut airport.

Instead of receiving training, Mr. Behle said, the men spent most of their time repairing PLO trucks and cars and putting up buildings and anti-aircraft shelters.

He said he and Mr. Mainka stole out of the camp on June 14 and managed to make their way to the Christian side of Beirut where they were taken into custody by the Phalange organization.



Jacek Kuron

3 Nations Reportedly Send Poland Notes

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not to try to rush controversial decisions in the current sensitive situation. We realize that this is a difficult period, before the party congress and also during the Solidarity elections."

In other developments, PAP quoted Politburo member Tadeusz Grabski as telling a party regional conference in the western city of Poznan that "We must do everything to extinguish the escalation of the anti-Soviet wave lit by irresponsible elements. We must oppose with determination the spreading of various leaflets and publications which step up this escalation. Their authors play in a dangerous way with the fate of the Polish nation."

In Moscow, Tass on Thursday printed an editorial from the Bulgarian newspaper, Rabotnicheskoye Delo, saying "the situation in Poland continues to develop in a negative way."

The Bulgarian newspaper said it expects the Polish Communist Party to "launch an offensive against

the anti-Soviet and counterrevolutionary forces which are pushing Poland to a catastrophe."

It said that contrary to the instructions given Poland after a Warsaw Pact summit in December, "The crisis continued to deepen and aggravate. The course of concessions and compromises, and not on secondary but on cardinal questions, deepened the crisis phenomena in the country."

During the period cited by the editorial, Poland's Communist rulers allowed farmers to form a rural Solidarity union, modeled on Solidarity, which was born after last August's strikes in Gdansk.

Hungarian Alert Reported

WARSAW (NYT) — High Polish officials are reportedly concerned about information they have received that some Hungarian armed forces have been placed in readiness.

Sources close to the situation say that the Hungarian action is

seen by the Poles as another attempt to increase pressure as they prepare for a special party congress next month.

Western sources confirmed that within the last two weeks, Hungarian soldiers had moved into training camps in the field. The sources viewed the step as contingency planning to activate a brigade-size force of 7,000 men that could be deployed for token representation in any Warsaw Pact move against Poland.

Bundesrat Rejects 1981 Budget Plan

BONN — The Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament, voted to reject the 1981 budget proposals, which will now go to an arbitration committee composed of members of both houses of parliament.

The decision was made because of disagreements over university financing.

Carter Approached France On Iraqi Reactor, A-Plans

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter was so concerned last year about Iraq's approach to nuclear power that he secretly asked France three times to tighten safeguards on the Osirak reactor — destroyed by Israel on June 7 — which it was building outside Baghdad.

One matter that worried Mr. Carter was Iraq's contract with Italy for a "hot cell" laboratory that could be used to extract radioisotopes from the reactor's spent fuel. Such isotopes are used, for example, to diagnose and treat certain diseases. But they are also used in the manufacture of plutonium, the main ingredient of an atomic bomb.

Mr. Carter was also concerned about Iraq's attempt to purchase from West Germany, Canada and the United States 10 tons of depleted uranium fuel that could be used to make even more plutonium.

What Mr. Carter won in three extraordinary approaches to former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was an agreement to pre-irradiate the highly enriched uranium fuel so it would be "poisoned," making it more difficult for Iraq to divert it from research to an atomic weapon.

tract isotopes like radioactive cobalt, which is used in the treatment of cancer. But it can also be used to remove traces of plutonium.

Italian Technicians

Mr. Carter was not able to persuade the Italians to stop the sale, the sources said, but he did convince Italy to place a team of technicians at the Osirak site on a more or less permanent basis to make sure that Iraq did not remove plutonium from its spent fuel. There were an estimated 20 Italian technicians on duty at Osirak the day before Israeli jets attacked the reactor.

As Carter administration sources describe last summer's events, the former president was deeply disturbed when he heard Iraq had tried to buy 10 tons of depleted uranium fuel from West Germany. The fuel was to have gone from West Germany to Canada for fabrication into metal billets, then to the United States for conversion into rods, returned to Canada for machining into fuel pins and then back to West Germany to be covered with a protective cladding.

The scheme never went through, in part because Canada squashed the deal before the United States even consulted. Canada balked because there appeared to be no good reason why Iraq would want to buy depleted uranium, except to irradiate it to make plutonium.

'Carter's Intervention'

He also persuaded Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to sign a contract with Iraq that called for the presence of 150 French technicians at the Osirak reactor until at least 1989 to ensure that Iraq did not develop such a bomb.

"Both these agreements were unique in the world of nuclear power," said a source close to the Carter administration. "They would not have happened except for Carter's intervention."

Authoritative sources close to the former U.S. president said he was not informed of any Israeli plan to attack the reactor if the Iraqis pressed on with their construction and start-up operations this summer.

In addition to asking France to tighten safeguards, sources said Mr. Carter also asked Italy to reconsider the sale to Iraq of a shielded hot cell that could be used to remove radioactive isotopes from the reactor's spent fuel.

A hot cell is usually used to ex-

'Very Weak Argument'

"You can argue that you'd use depleted uranium as a shielding material or as a training material for technicians learning to handle radioactive materials, but it's a very weak argument," one source said. "At the time, it sounded like an even weaker argument for Iraq to want to buy the stuff."

Depleted uranium could be formed into rods and placed in a reactor, such as the Osirak, then removed after absorbing neutrons given off by fissioning uranium and reprocessed in the hot cell to make plutonium.

Said one source: "If Iraq had spiked any depleted uranium with neutrons in the reactor, they would have tipped their hands completely. It would be the same tip of their hands if they had asked the 150 French technicians to leave the site so they could divert the fuel to weapons use."

Soviet Scientist Says New Photos Disprove 'Discovery' of Atlantis

MOSCOW — A Soviet scientist who thought his research team had found the lost continent of Atlantis off Portugal's coast now says the latest photographs have disproved his earlier theory.

"The latest photographs have dispelled any thoughts by our scientists that this could be Atlantis," Andrei A. Akseyonov, deputy director of the Shirshov Institute of Oceanography, told The Associated Press Thursday.

Two years ago, the Russians reported finding evidence of what appeared to be ruins of ancient stonework on the submerged volcanic mountain of Ampere, one of several peaks in the sea range arching from Portugal's coast to northern Africa.

Ampere is about 250 miles west of Portugal's Cape of Sao Vicente and its summit lies about 200 to 230 feet below the surface. Two years ago and again this spring, Soviet scientists produced photographs of Ampere's summit in which they said they "discerned rectangular structures" resembling the "vestiges of walls and staircases" from the lost continent.

Mr. Akseyonov said photographs taken last month, however, "have convinced me that the formations in the older photographs bear only a coincidental resemblance to manmade structures."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Schmidt Says Brezhnev to Visit W. Germany

BONN — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev will visit Bonn in November or December, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told his Social Democratic Party parliamentary group Friday.

Mr. Schmidt said the time was agreed on when he met Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov in Bonn earlier this week.

An official statement after that meeting merely referred to a date sometime in the last four months of this year. Mr. Brezhnev will be returning a visit Mr. Schmidt made to Moscow last summer.

Pakistan's Military Budget to Grow 16%

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan plans to increase military spending 16 percent, to \$1.8 billion, over the next 12 months, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan said in announcing the 1981 budget.

But hours after, on Friday, Mr. Ishaq Khan said at a news conference that the planned increase did not include money for purchases of U.S. military equipment. "Resources have to be found outside the budget for cash purchases of military equipment," he said.

Pakistan said earlier this month that it wanted to pay cash for U.S. equipment, including F-16 warplanes, between now and the start of a \$3-billion U.S. military and economic package in October, 1982. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said the money would come from Pakistan's own resources and from its "Islamic friends." Informed sources said the total could run to several hundred million dollars.

Basques in Spain Protest Political Violence

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — Spain's Basque country was virtually paralyzed Friday by a 10-minute silent protest at midday against continuing political violence that has claimed 24 lives this year in the region.

Traffic stopped in cities, workers downed tools and shop attendants and bank clerks halted work, widely heeding the protest call from the main political parties and labor unions. A few hours earlier, a 25-year-old bartender had been shot to death in the town of Hernani, and two bombs wrecked a power substation, cutting off electricity to three towns.

The silent protest followed the killing of two young men, one of them a nationalist, in Tolosa two days ago. Two ultrarightist groups claimed responsibility. In a statement to Basque newspapers Thursday night, ETA said it had not been involved. It said, however, that it had killed a retired army colonel in Iran and bombed the University of Navarre in Pamplona earlier this week.

U.S. Court Rejects Bid for Glomar Documents

WASHINGTON — The CIA has won another round in its battle to prevent the release of further information about the agency's 1974 Glomar Explorer project to raise a sunken Soviet submarine from the floor of the Pacific Ocean. A three-judge panel in Washington ruled that the CIA documents sought are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rejected on Thursday an appeal by Rolling Stone magazine reporter Harriet Phillips, who first obtained CIA documents on suppression of the Glomar Explorer story in 1977, for more documents about the \$330-million project. On May 4, the court refused a similar request by Morton H. Halperin, director of the Center for National Security Studies.

According to reports published in 1975, the ship Glomar Explorer, whose construction was arranged for the CIA by the late billionaire Howard Hughes, failed in its attempt to retrieve a Soviet submarine that sank 730 miles northwest of Hawaii in 1968. The CIA briefed news media executives about the project in exchange for promises not to publish accounts of the operation.

U.S. Weighs Deportation of Rev. Moon, Wife

WASHINGTON — U.S. immigration authorities are contemplating bringing deportation action against the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, head of the Unification Church, and his wife, a Justice Department source said Friday.

The department source, who declined to be identified, said the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been investigating whether the controversial evangelist and his wife should be deported because of alleged irregularities in their permanent resident alien status.

Revolution in Party Itself Troubles Polish Dissident

By John Darnon
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The patriarch of Poland's dissident movement, Jacek Kuron, has predicted many unthinkable things, and they came to pass. He foresaw an alliance between workers and intellectuals against the Communist Party, the emergence of independent trade unions, the liberalizing of society and the demands for democracy.

But there is one thing even he did not anticipate, and as he tries to peer into the future from behind his solid wood desk — piled high with newspapers, treatises and overflowing ashtrays — it worries him.

"I have built my theoretical construction on the assumption that the party itself would not be changing," he said. "We were the ones who were going to make changes. The party was supposed to have been a shield from the Soviet Union. We would set up boundaries between us and the party and make changes from below in those areas where they could be made."

Caught off guard by what he terms the beginning of a revolution within the party itself, Mr. Kuron believes that the situation has crossed a critical threshold in which Soviet military intervention is no longer impossible. He said: "The foundation of our thinking was that the party would continue to enjoy the trust of the Soviet Union, and at this point that is questionable. I am not saying that the party no longer has this trust, but that it could lose it any moment now."

"The whole joke of the matter is that we do not know what the Soviet Union really wants. There are several possibilities. One is that they are afraid of a hotbed of contagion here, and if that is so, then keeping the leading role of the party is not simply a question of their trusting the party. There is also an element of ritual to it, a matter of maintaining appearances."

"If that is the case, so much has happened after August, so much has been broken in this complicated ritual, in the mechanism of the functioning of the system, that it is really surprising... that they did not just roll in during September or October."

"That makes me think that it is not just the matter of contagion that they are concerned about, but political guarantees of military alignment."

Flasked: Tempting Analogy

With this in mind, Mr. Kuron has been casting about for a series of conciliatory guarantees, including the subordination of the armed forces, that a Polish government could offer the Soviet Union. The Finnish model, with internal sovereignty in exchange for certain obligations in foreign policy, is a tempting analogy but a misleading one, he believes. "We are in the Warsaw Pact," he said.

Mr. Kuron also feels that events are moving toward an eventual formation of a coalition in which the Communists might share power with officially recognized fellow-traveling parties and other groups. For example, he points to the church and its greater role.

"Please note," he added, "that I am not talking about what I wish to happen, as if I had a program for it — God forbid! — but I am just trying to describe the situation as it appears to be unfolding."

Cheysson Says Atomic Aid for Iraq Is Cut Off

PARIS — Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, said Friday that nuclear cooperation with Iraq had stopped and would be subject to tight French controls if it were resumed.

Joint French-Iraqi work on the French-built nuclear reactor Osirak near Baghdad came to a halt after Israeli planes bombed it on June 7.

"For the time being nuclear cooperation with Iraq has been stopped with a bang," Mr. Cheysson said during a French television interview. "I simply do not know at this stage if it will be resumed. The Iraqis will have to ask for it. And should there be nuclear cooperation in the future, it will involve, as President [François] Mitterrand has stated, the most stringent controls."

Student Arrests In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG — South African security police detained at least 11 black and Indian students early Friday, university sources said.

The students at University of the Witwatersrand were arrested at their lodgings in Johannesburg before dawn. They included Ghalib Cachalia, chairman of the university's Black Student Society, the sources added. Police said they could not confirm the arrests.

The independent South African Institute of Race Relations reported that at least 100 people in the past six months. The crackdown by the white government has focused on students, labor unionists and journalists.

Trudeau Visits London

LONDON — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau arrived in London Friday for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and British government ministers. Mr. Trudeau is on a four-day trip to London, Paris and Bonn for talks on issues that will dominate the July 20-21 economic summit in Ottawa.

Bush Ends European Trip 'Confident' About NATO

LONDON — U.S. Vice President Bush declared Friday that he felt "renewed confidence" about the NATO alliance despite the appointment of four Communists to the French Cabinet and deep cutbacks in Britain's fleet of surface warships.

Ending two days of talks with the Socialist rulers of France and the Conservative leaders of Britain, Mr. Bush said, "I leave here with a renewed sense of confidence about the alliance."

At a news conference before he took off for Washington, Mr. Bush was at pains to smooth over French feelings ruffled by reports that Washington had sought and received an assurance from French President François Mitterrand that the four Communists in his new Cabinet will not be privy to security and military discussions.

"I just have a feeling... There won't be the complications some might think," Mr. Bush told reporters at the U.S. Embassy here. He added, without elaboration, that "there was a very helpful effort by President Mitterrand and the foreign minister to explain what they were doing in regard to that."

He was answering questions after Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson was quoted as saying that the United States had made an "error of evaluation" in its assessment of the new political situation in France.

Backers of EEC Proposal Show Cautious Optimism

(Continued from Page 1)

authority to draw on nationally imposed taxes to finance the Common Agricultural Policy, which is about 1 per cent of total EEC value-added turnover tax.

"Either governments agree to cut spending or we go bankrupt," a senior EEC official said, adding that increasing the 1 percent tax base would require approval by parliaments and chances are virtually nil. The new approach — some term it radical — would lower the rates of gain in presently high EEC prices, thus bringing them more in line with world prices.

Although EEC officials say they plan to continue taxation of surplus production in the dairy sector, accounting for more than a third of farm outlays, they also concede that the so-called co-responsibility taxes have not worked. Last year the taxes brought in roughly \$400 million, but dairy production kept on climbing as farmers paid little attention, an EEC official pointed out.

Although details of the proposals are sketchy, the intent is clear, particularly when applied to the highly subsidized cereals sector such as wheat.

Noting that some of Europe's most efficient cereal-producing farms can compete internationally, the report said that payment of a lower intervention price above a production target, corresponding roughly to domestic consumption, would give a boost to the most competitive farms and cut the cost of intervention.

Narrowing the gap between European and world prices would be a gradual process, officials stressed. "We are definitely not trying to cut back our commitment to the Common Market farm policy or farmers... Europe definitely

Peres Allies With Rabin In Bid to Overtake Begin

TEL AVIV — In a dramatic bid for unity before Tuesday's elections, Labor Party leader Shimon Peres has drafted his bitter rival, Yitzhak Rabin, as his choice for defense minister in an effort to overtake Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Peres' selection of Mr. Rabin for the second most important Cabinet post came just one hour after the broadcast of his Thursday election debate with Mr. Begin. A Labor Party-commissioned Gallup Poll showed Mr. Peres the victor in the debate by 57 to 43 percent of those surveyed.

Mr. Begin's Likud coalition, which played down the Peres-Rabin move, claimed that its poll showed the prime minister won the debate.

With all recent polls showing Mr. Begin surging ahead, Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin, a former prime minister, moved to patch up their longstanding rift — which analysts said had hindered Labor in its bid to unseat Mr. Begin — and win over the 25 percent of the electorate that is as yet undecided.

"What should we do? Continue personal quarrels or unite in face of the future?" Mr. Peres said at the news conference, announcing that Mr. Rabin, Labor's most popular figure, would be his defense minister.

"In order to do our best we really have to unite and employ every talent, every ounce of good will to offer our nation the best available team," Mr. Peres said.

Mr. Rabin, who while he was prime minister in 1976 ordered the Entebbe airport rescue raid, admitted he had spurned joining Mr. Peres in the past but said he changed his mind "for the ultimate national need." Former Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, originally picked for the Labor defense job, was switched to the post of deputy prime minister.

ing with Brazil over charges that Israeli secret service agents planted a story that eight tons of Brazilian uranium was hijacked on its way to Iraq.

Brazil recalled its ambassador to Israel, Vasco Mariz, for consultations in protest against the stories, which appeared in two Brazilian newspapers.

"We are friends of the great Brazilian people and I hope that the ambassador of Brazil will very soon come back to our country," Mr. Begin said. "There is an absolute misunderstanding. My friends never said a word about Brazil in connection with that topic."

Suspension Overturned

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Supreme Court on Friday annulled the suspension of Samuel Flatlo-Sharon from the Israeli Knesset (parliament), saying the body should have awaited the result of his appeal against an election-fraud conviction.

Mr. Flatlo-Sharon was suspended by the Knesset's House Committee on May 19 after he was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for buying votes in the 1977 election. He appealed the decision while campaigning for a Knesset seat in the upcoming general election.

Sadat Expects Autonomy Pact

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said he expects an agreement to be reached by the end of this year on granting autonomy to Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

8 Executed as Rebels in Western Iran

TEHRAN — Eight anti-government rebels were executed Friday in Urmia, the capital of the troubled West Azerbaijan province, for waging armed struggle against the Islamic republic of Iran, the local revolutionary prosecutor's office said.

In another development, an exiled Kurdish leader was quoted as saying that former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr had taken refuge with Iran's rebellious Kurdish tribesmen in Kurdistan.

The men executed Friday in the western province were convicted of cooperating with the banned Kurdish Democratic Party and the Maoist Komolch, which have been leading a two-year-old guerrilla struggle for greater autonomy for

Lowan Pleads Guilty In \$3-Million Holdup

DES MOINES, Iowa — Douglas Fenimore, 34, pleaded guilty to participating in a \$3.3-million bank robbery in Tucson, Ariz., on April 22 — the largest in U.S. history.

Mr. Fenimore, 34, of Des Moines, also pleaded guilty Thursday to federal charges in a \$1.5 million jewelry store robbery in Phoenix and another \$500,000 jewelry holdup in Walnut Creek, Calif. Authorities recovered \$450,000 after apprehending Mr. Fenimore.

1,600 Executions

The executions bring to about 50 the number of people put before firing squads in the past week on charges of taking part in anti-government demonstrations; collaborating with counterrevolutionary groups; Israel and the regime of the late shah; and sexual offenses.

Amnesty International said Thursday that the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has executed at least 1,600 people since it came to power in February, 1979. The London-based human rights group appealed for an end to the killings.

Dogan Kilic, a Kurdish leader

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The American Complaint

There was something gauche in more senses than one in George Bush's call on Francois Mitterrand. The vice president paid the administration's respects to the new French government, but he also expressed U.S. "concern" that Mr. Mitterrand has put four Communists in his Cabinet. To this Mr. Mitterrand responded in a very correct fashion, saying merely that "France's policy is that of France and will remain that of France." But was it really necessary for the United States to lay its jitters so publicly at Mr. Mitterrand's door?

In case you missed it, Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, won big in France's presidential and parliamentary elections. He defeated the Communist presidential candidate, and in the National Assembly elections his party's margin lets it govern without need of Communist or any other party's support. This is awfully good news. Foreigners as well as Frenchmen have worried for years — not without reason — about the Socialists' dependence on the Communists.

Having removed this albatross from the neck of the non-Communist democratic left, however, Mr. Mitterrand faced the tactical problem of what to do with the Communists. They still are a certain force to contend with, especially in the unions. His not unreasonable decision: to try to co-opt them, at least

for a while, by assigning them four minor Cabinet posts, out of 44.

But U.S. officials mutter, the United States owed it to its non-Communist partners in Italy, and in other Mediterranean countries where Communist parties are strong, to demonstrate its principled opposition to any Communist Party's even partial access to power. There is something to this, but not everything.

The spectacle of U.S. indifference to Communist participation could be harmful, but the vice president of the United States need not have been deputized to make that point at the Elysee Palace. The situation of each European Communist Party is different. The French party, for instance, has never been anything but a crude, narrow opposition force of a Stalinist stripe. The Italian and Spanish parties, to name two, have very different traditions and political contexts.

In fact, the participation of Communists in the Mitterrand Cabinet may not be the real source of the Reagan worry. The administration is simply uncomfortable with governments of the left. But it is hard to say that to the head of a friendly democratic state who is on record as a firm opponent of Soviet expansionism and who has just won a sweeping popular mandate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Surgery With a Hatchet

The president's friends and allies in the House, the Republicans and a crucial few Democrats have beaten what he called, inaccurately, a gag rule. In its place they have imposed a real gag — and a very tight one. They have defeated the procedure that would have forced them to debate and vote separately on the specific spending cuts they demand — cuts in pensions, school lunches and health programs. Instead, they will vote on all of the cuts rolled together as the president's program.

It's hardly an example of legislative responsibility. There were important choices that could have been made under a series of separate votes. But the administration feared that it could not hold its coalition together in a series of roll calls on the Social Security minimum, for example, or a cap on Medicaid.

In a tidier world you would expect that the congressman who supports the whole package would be willing to support each of its parts. But voting on the parts puts him on record against those school lunches, while voting for the whole thing means that he supports a popular president. Thursday's bipartisan majority gave the impression of not really wanting to know exactly what's in the huge disheveled budget package that they are now preparing to push to final passage, and certainly of not wanting to take public responsibility for their votes.

This is unfortunate. While there was neither time nor will in the House to permit any fine-tuning on the budget bill — taking this small feature from the administration plan and that from the committees — there were some major differences that deserved individual consideration. In many areas — such as welfare, Social Security and health — the choices made by the authorizing committees are fairer ways of distributing the budget-cut-

ting pain than those recommended by the administration.

The administration's plan also carries a larger cargo of extraneous legislation — wholesale repeal of energy conservation measures (the better with the worse), massive restructuring of social programs, for example — that should not slip through without separate scrutiny and consideration. In only a few areas, such as federal pensions, is the administration's plan preferable.

Now the House will have to swallow one or the other package whole. You should remember, however, that despite all the rhetoric on both sides, the really big choices were made some time ago. The budget resolution adopted by Congress last month determined not only the size of the budget cut — over \$35 billion — but its distribution among areas of federal spending. There are no longer issues.

Both the House-drafted bill and the various versions offered by the administration add up to about the same budget totals for next year — in fact, the administration's latest offering may be somewhat less frugal as the result of added sweeteners for powerful lobbies. Both protect, to a slightly greater or lesser degree, the same sacred cows. Both, again with only slight variations of degree, put the brunt of the cuts on the poor and nearly poor.

Some important choices have been foreclosed by Thursday's vote, and some unnecessarily harsh effects will occur. To some extent this may have been the result of a failure in months and years gone by to carry out with a scalpel the surgery that most people agree was needed. But now the job is being done with a hatchet — by people who are not brave enough to vote out loud in public for the things they are bringing to pass.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Communists Clearly Suspect

Mitterrand was helped by the Communists in his successful bid for the presidency and in his party's gaining the dominant position in the National Assembly. To some degree, therefore, Mitterrand was indebted to the Communist Party of Georges Marchais, but was under no obligation to give the Communists a share in government...

Except the United States, most of the member-states of NATO do not appear to be unduly worried about the presence of Communists in the French government because it is felt that they would not be in positions giving them access to NATO intelligence. That, of course, is beside the point. The Communists now have a foothold in the government to work for the interests of their party. Their concurrence in the view that Russian troops must be withdrawn from Afghanistan, their acceptance of hands-off Poland and their agreement to respect France's international alliances are clearly suspect.

Their mentors in the Kremlin have agreed to withdraw from Afghanistan if the "enemies" stop interfering in that country and also called for hands-off Poland by the "imperialists." Respect for alliances does not necessarily mean support.

Although holding minor posts, the Communists are in positions to influence specific decisions in the interests of their party and the Soviet Union. Mitterrand has the power

to throw them out but by the time that becomes necessary it may be too late.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Stirring the Hornets' Nest

The United States... has managed partially to reassure Peking that it does not intend to upgrade its relations with Taiwan or supply it with more sophisticated arms. The U.S. offer to sell lethal weapons to Peking... confirms the long-term U.S. interest in mainland China.

What probably remains is a Chinese suspicion that President Reagan and his White House staff have a continuing predilection for Taiwan, in the misguided belief that China might acquiesce in it, in order to continue to enjoy the benefits of a relationship with the U.S. ... It was a pity Mr. Reagan did not leave this nest of hornets alone... Stirring it up only thins a contentious issue back into play when all parties were pragmatically turning a blind eye to it. The continuation of Taiwan's unofficial but otherwise comfortable existence was clearly in the best interests of all concerned...

Peking would not relish an independent Taiwan but a satisfactory formula might yet be found. The practical course for the present is to return the issue to the limbo in which it has existed since 1978 and await events. These could include the growth of a more liberal and prosperous mainland China offering a loose federative union into which an affluent island province might fit.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK — On the roof of the beautiful Madison Square Garden, which he designed, Mr. Stanford White, one of the best known architects in the United States, was shot dead last evening during a performance by Mr. Harry K. Thaw, a member of a wealthy Pittsburgh family and brother of the Countess of Yarmouth. The crime was caused by the intense jealousy and brooding over the alleged wronging of Mr. Thaw's wife by Mr. White years ago, when she was Evelyn White, an artist's model. Scores of theatergoers and attaches saw the tragedy. The slayer submitted quietly to detention, saying repeatedly: "He deserved it," and declaring that Mr. White had ruined his life.

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Travelling a dead man is one of the most detestable moral offenses. President Hoover's recent address at the dedication of the Harding memorial was both finely sensitive and keenly understanding. It was indeed high time that some reminder was given of Warren O. Harding's qualities, if for no other reason than to counteract the utterly conscienceless scurrilities that have been published about him. The president did not claim perfection for his predecessor. Mr. Harding was one whose 'transcendent gentleness of soul' made him the prey of vultures, with the result that his soul was 'seared by a great disillusionment.'"



The Dilemma of Arms Accords

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — It was my journalistic good fortune in the summer of 1961 (my first week in Washington) to be ushered into the Oval Office to take part in a colleague's interview with President John F. Kennedy.

In addition to my paralyzing fright, I remember best the president's interrupting the proceedings briefly to take a call and then sharing with us the news that the Russians were summarily breaking the U.S.-Soviet moratorium on nuclear-weapons tests. The call had been confirmation of reports he had received earlier. Mr. Kennedy then spoke of the response he would probably have to order — a resumption of U.S. tests — which he subsequently did.

All this came wafting back as I was thinking about my two decades in Washington the other day. Since that August afternoon we have seen 20 frenzied years of international effort to test, develop and deploy ever more sophisticated nuclear weapons and to negotiate agreements limiting their numbers and more menacing characteristics and the likelihood of their being used.

How are we doing? Better, it seems, at the first than at the second. Twenty years and many arms-control agreements later, the United States and the Soviet Union have put in place thousands of new nuclear explosives that can reach each other's heartland; additionally, at home, it may be necessary to go for everything allowed, whether you need it or not, under the treat-

ies terms (in SALT-2, it was even lamented that the United States was prohibited from acquiring certain types of missiles it didn't want).

Sometimes it is the simple bingebefore-the-diet instinct that comes into play, causing each side to stock up in a big way in the year or two that may remain before a scheduled limitation goes into effect. You don't have to be for or against any particular level of armed preparedness on our part to observe that this is a hell of a way to run a railroad — to make our weapons choices.

And internationally the same is true: Continuation of the already flourishing, dangerous trade in allegedly harmless nuclear technology and material between nuclear haves and have-nots was a condition of getting the nonproliferation treaty accepted in the Third World. That misguided traffic should have been much more severely limited and regulated years ago. Maybe Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya will make the point — with a bang — one of these days.

People will say we would have been much worse off without these agreements. I say we aren't so well off with them, and that in some measure anyway they have rationalized and incited increased arms production. My tentative offer point is that we need to look at the agreements we have made and are going to embark on in a much more intelligent, critical and unsentimental way.

Ceilings and Floors
This impetus that the arms talks may give to arms development is what is often wrong with the complaint of the other side, too — those critics who believe that it is the likelihood of the other fellow's cheating that constitutes the danger of arms accords and arrangements to reach them. Yes, there is cheating. But I believe it is far easier to argue that the Russians, for instance, merely lived up to the maximum reading of the accords we have reached with them than that they went off and systematically and grossly violated them.

Agreements: Not always, but often, so-called "ceilings" in these accords become "floors." Politically, at home, it may be necessary to go for everything allowed, whether you need it or not, under the treat-

ties terms (in SALT-2, it was even lamented that the United States was prohibited from acquiring certain types of missiles it didn't want).

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Awareness Vague
On the other side, Paris seems to be only vaguely aware of the depth of the Reagan administration's commitment to its economic program. There are no arguments here about the need for U.S. recovery and control of inflation. But there are renewed complaints — they go back through the Carter administration — that the United States is too cavalier about the impact of its internal measures on the rest of the world.

These are not only French complaints. They are voiced loudly and

Removing the Franco-American Blinkers

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Within half a year, the United States and France have had sweeping political upheavals, similar in the sense that incumbents were massively rejected, opposite in the direction promised by the new teams.

The two governments are now run by people who don't know very much about each other. It is already becoming evident that they don't even know how many of their assumptions about each other are likely to prove wrong.

Although the French were put out by the State Department's saying relations would be affected by Communists in the French government even as Vice President Bush was meeting President Francois Mitterrand, both sides have made a point of mutual courtesy and consideration.

This is important, all the more important with the form-conscious French. President Reagan has shown grace so far in dealing with sensitive foreign leaders, so, on the surface at least, the coming summit is likely to go smoothly.

But underneath, the strains are shaping. The key to points of friction ahead is that both sides reflect drastic shifts in domestic politics and that the domestic economy is their prime consideration.

Aiding Social Peace
For Mr. Mitterrand, the decision to include Communists for the first time since 1947 was pure domestic politics. He knew that all allies, and at least as crucial, the big Arab investors would be displeased.

But he considered the internal advantages overwhelming. The Communists had to promise to support his policies not only on the level of national and local governments, but also on the factory floor. This could make the difference in achieving the social peace that would give a chance of turning the economy around in the next two difficult years, or bringing the disillusion and disorder that the defeated right is grudgingly predicting.

The Communists aren't going to have any real influence or any access to national secrets. But they

will have to share responsibility for grievances that will inevitably arise, and there are good chances that they will wind up further and more permanently diminished as a French political force.

There were undoubtedly tense arguments within their leadership on this point, and there are signs that Moscow would soon have seen them remain in opposition. But that would have been an admission of total defeat for their embattled leader, Georges Marchais, and would have assured more short-term losses.

If Mr. Mitterrand's judgment is right, and he has proved triumphant in his strategy so far, his approach is also in the U.S. interest in the longer term. The open question is whether Washington is sufficiently well-informed about the intricacies of French politics to accept that.

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North, South, OPEC: An Idea for Recycling

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — At the end of last month Willy Brandt called together the team of commissioners who helped him write his report "North-South: A Program for Survival." A year after its publication, the document stands as a major landmark in the effort to construct a more equitable and sensible world.

Nevertheless, the Brandt report has been overtaken, almost from the day of its publication, by initiatives that make its thinking look on occasion primitive and underdeveloped.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, a member of the commission, was first with his rethinking of the report's emergency program. Earlier this year, David Brodsky and Gary Sampson of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development showed how the rise in gold prices could make it possible for the International Monetary Fund to make a contribution with its gold reserves to ameliorate the liquidity crisis in many Third World countries.

Now another idea has surfaced, launched by the UN Industrial Development Corporation working closely with a group of senior bankers. Its supporters include Eigel Kruse-Kempen, vice president of the Bank of America, Hikmat Sharif Nashashibi, general manager of the Kuwait International Investment Co., and Akiyoshi Furuhata, chairman of the International Bank of Japan.

Their proposal is to establish what they call an International Bank for Industrial Development, capable of lending \$1.5 billion in 1983 and \$15 billion a year by 1995.

The mechanics would be complex but the need for it can be simply stated. The members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are running a surplus of \$100 billion a year. They lack the financial outlets or expertise to lend the surplus directly to deficit countries — as 19th-century Britain did so effectively.

Most of the OPEC money has been recycled through commercial banks and 60 percent is going to developing countries. Six years of this process has left a significant number of developing countries gravely in the red and the commercial banking system dangerously exposed.

Supranational financial institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been unable to take up the slack. The OPEC countries have held back from lending them more because they are seen as Western-controlled. The United States in particular has hesitated to see the lending agencies expand for fear of losing its influence over them.

The Reagan administration has already shot down one of Robert S. McNamara's most imaginative ideas, the so-called energy affiliate. This would have tapped traditional sources of funds together with co-financing from OPEC countries to provide investment in energy-producing projects.

The International Bank for Industrial Development would bypass many of these problems and would also have some interesting features of its own. To get funds, it would borrow in the first instance from the Euro market, just like any developing country. The difference would be that being a bank itself, with capital subscribed by member governments, it could negotiate low interest rates and get longer terms for repayment.

It would also help make sure that Euroloans were used more productively. At present, because maturities are so short, the Euro market can rarely be tapped for industrial projects. Commercial banks attach few conditions to their loans, except the ability to repay.

Only about 15 percent of the loans go directly to industry. The International Bank, on the other hand, would lend only for industrial projects and, like the IMF, would insist on rules of conduct before handing over the money.

Interest rates would be kept down by borrowing directly from OPEC. The OPEC countries have shown a great deal of interest in the bank for two self-serving reasons.

First, by making it possible for them to invest directly in Third World industry the bank would offer them a way of protecting the value of their investments. These have depreciated by over 40 percent in the last five years because of inflation.

Already, OPEC members have seen the resentment in Western countries at their relatively modest investments in industrial concerns. They are also fearful of their assets being frozen in a time of political crisis. The International Bank would provide a way of diluting their direct involvement while enabling them to make more worthwhile investments.

More Votes

The other reason that attracts OPEC countries to the bank is simply a question of power and influence. The Bretton Woods institutions do not give them a degree of control commensurate with their financial strength, despite the recent increase in the Saudi Arabian quota at the IMF.

The industrial bank would give them a good slice of the votes — around 16 percent (the West would still have 40 percent) — and make it an organization more responsive to their interests.

Of course, President Reagan may well shy away from being party to a creation that shifts the center of gravity east of Washington. But there are countervailing pressures. The West Europeans, who are closer to the Arabs, could decide to go ahead without the American. The French, with Claude Cheysson as foreign minister, are likely to be sympathetic to the idea of the bank.

Or Mr. Reagan could be brought to understand that if the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, is ever to persuade his fellow OPEC members that they should construct an oil regime that will assure modest, even and predictable rates of price increases to replace the better-seller of the last few years, he will need something to offer them in return. What better than a new financial institution to serve their interests?

The industrial bank, relying entirely on market mechanisms and not costing a penny of taxpayers' money, is a bold conception. It could save the countries a serious loss of confidence. It could generate development in the Third World and create hundreds of thousands of jobs in the capital goods export industries in the developed world. It is worth a serious look.

Mr. Power is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

"Indeed, such cooperation may be considered as the most effective bulwark against a repetition of the kind of events witnessed in the 1930s, which ultimately resulted in a disintegration of the world economy." The warning signs are written clearly on the wall.

Implication Obvious
These are extremely strong words from a group whose members are the heads of the West's central banks. It is a financial group, and doesn't discuss military issues, so the report doesn't go on to say that the Great Depression led to World War II. But the implication is obvious.

The United States has made clear that it isn't going to give up its monetarist policies, which mean high interest rates, to please France and the rest of Europe. There are other measures, some kind of revival of the international currency agreement that served so well from 1944 to 1971, that could ease the friction.

In the meantime, there is a lot to be done in the two capitals to reach even an understanding of what they are talking about. Good manners are essential, but decisions stem from politics.

Further, there is no such thing as speaking for home consumption any more. Every whisper rings around the world. Domestic policies are part of foreign policy now.

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U.S. Feminists Angered by Ruling on Draft



TIBETAN PROTEST — Demanding freedom for their homeland, some members of a crowd of 2,500 Tibetan exiles reached the front gates of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi to protest the state visit to India of China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Tibet has been under control of Peking since 1950. There were 46 arrests at the demonstrations Friday.

Commons Passes Bill to Stop Elections Of Irish Hunger Strikers to Parliament

LONDON — A government bill designed to prevent any more elections of Irish nationalist hunger strikers to Parliament has been approved by the House of Commons and is expected to become law next week.

The Commons approved the bill Thursday night, 144 to 36 and sent it to the House of Lords. Opposed by some Laborite lawmakers as "undemocratic," the legislation seeks to disqualify all persons serving prison sentences of more than a year from running for election to the Commons.

Hunger striker Bobby Sands' election April 9 in the Fermanagh-South Tyrone district of Northern Ireland was a major boost for the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Sands, who was serving a 14-year term for possession of a handgun, died May 5 on the 66th day of a hunger strike in Maze prison near Belfast. Three other hunger strikers died in Maze last month, and seven guerrillas are fasting now.

The seat to which Mr. Sands was elected has stayed vacant since his death and no new election has been set for the constituency.

Meanwhile, the Rev. Ian Paisley upset the British government's hopes of launching a new political initiative in Northern Ireland by threatening to boycott talks on the province unless Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ends her discussions with the Irish Republic's government.

But officials at Britain's Northern Ireland Office made clear that Mrs. Thatcher was determined to continue her dialogue with Dublin, considered by London to be a key element in efforts to end almost 12 years of political and sectarian bloodshed in the province.

The British initiative in Northern Ireland will be aimed at persuading the province's feuding Protestant and Catholic politicians to share power in a provincial assembly with limited powers.

Mr. Paisley, who has vowed to wreck the initiative launched by Mrs. Thatcher and Irish Premier Charles Haughey in December, delivered his ultimatum Thursday night at a meeting with Mrs. Thatcher.

On Friday, gunmen opened fire from a car on a school bus near a village in County Tyrone, 16 miles (25 kilometers) southwest of Belfast, wounding the driver, a part-time soldier in the Ulster Defense Regiment, in the arm and hand.

Jon H. Hammer, the lawyer who represented the Westchester civic groups before the Supreme Court, said the ruling meant that "only the rich can be involved in politics or civic associations."

Mr. Hammer said, "Civic associations throughout the U.S. are going to be out of business. They have no mailing lists."

Jurists Declare Turkey Violates European Human Rights Accord

GENEVA — Turkey's military government has restricted press and trade union freedom in defiance of the European Human Rights Convention, the International Commission of Jurists said Friday.

The commission's twice-yearly review said the military coup last September could be accepted as necessary in view of the failure of political parties to resolve terrorist violence from left and right extremists.

But the powers conferred on military commanders, curbs on the press and freedom of expression, the jailing of more than 2,000 trade unionists and use of 90-day

police custody violated Turkey's obligations under the convention, the commission asserted.

Campaigning for the rule of law and observance of human rights throughout the world, the commission also carried in its review an article by Soviet psychiatrist Anatoly Koryagin, who said there was no psychiatric reason for the confinement of certain patients in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Koryagin has been arrested since writing the article and charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. All five members of a working commission to investigate the use of psychiatry for political purposes, set up in 1977, are now in Soviet prisons.

WASHINGTON (LAT) — U.S. mailboxes are off limits to anything that does not have a stamp on it, the Supreme Court ruled Thursday.

In a decision that civic groups and nonprofit organizations said could harm their ability to operate, the justices voted 7-2 to uphold a 1934 U.S. law prohibiting the placement of any unstamped material in postal boxes.

The law had been challenged by a group of civic associations in Westchester County, N.Y., that wanted to distribute notices and leaflets in neighborhood mailboxes. The organizations contended that the law infringed upon their First Amendment rights to freedom of speech.

The court, however, decided that a postal box was not the sort of public forum, like a street or a park, in which the First Amendment guarantees access to all comers.

Reagan Aide: U.S. Science Should Concentrate Effort

WASHINGTON — It is no longer within the power of the United States to try to be first in world science in many fields, George Keyworth said in his first address as President Reagan's science adviser. He recommended concentrating on a few of the most productive fields.

Our country has relinquished its pre-eminence in some scientific fields, while others are strongly threatened through efforts in Europe, Japan or the Soviet Union," Mr. Keyworth told the American Association for the Advancement of Science Thursday.

"It is no longer within our economic capability, nor perhaps even desirable, to aspire to primacy across the spectrum of scientific disciplines," he said. "The constraints of reality require discrimination and vision."

He argued that the United States should strive to identify those disciplinary areas where vitality is required to support industrial and military technologies, as well as those with scientific promise "measured in terms of probability of major breakthroughs."

At a press conference Mr. Keyworth said two obvious areas for concentration were applied computer science and basic genetic research. A major science priority, he also said, is to reallocate federal dollars to basic research likely to produce breakthroughs and applied research that will be pertinent to economic well-being.

He warned that he would not serve as scientists' representative at the White House. "Nowhere is it indicated that the Office of Science and Technology Policy or its director is to represent the interests of the science community as a constituency."

He said the science adviser's job is "to serve the president by providing him and his senior advisers

with the best possible technical judgments on specific questions of national importance, and to confront and advise on broader science policy matters."

It will ultimately be to the advantage of science to have an objective adviser rather than an inside lobbyist at the White House, he said.

Mr. Keyworth expressed his opposition to bills in Congress that define life as starting at conception. "The issue of when life begins is not a scientific issue," he said. "It is a moral issue."

Sri Lanka Leader Denies Atrocities

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — President Junius R. Jayewardene has defended his government against charges of committing atrocities in northern Sri Lanka.

Referring to the imposition of a state of emergency in Jaffna earlier this month, Mr. Jayewardene told the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: "Since this government came into power [in February, 1978], 300 acts of violence have been committed in Jaffna — acts of murder, intimidation, assault and gang robbery. We had to take action. We copied laws enacted by the British Parliament and by Canada and Australia."

The government imposed the state of emergency June 2 after segments of a 2,000-member emergency police force rampaged through Jaffna following the killing of a colleague. The force was deployed after a government party candidate in local council elections was shot to death.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 26

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and market data for various companies and sectors. Includes sub-sections for 12 Month Stock, High Low Div, and various stock categories.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 26

Table of NYSE stock closing prices for June 26, 1981. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for 12 Month High/Low Div. and (Continued from Page 5).

Continuation of NYSE stock closing prices from Page 5, listing various stock symbols and their corresponding market data.

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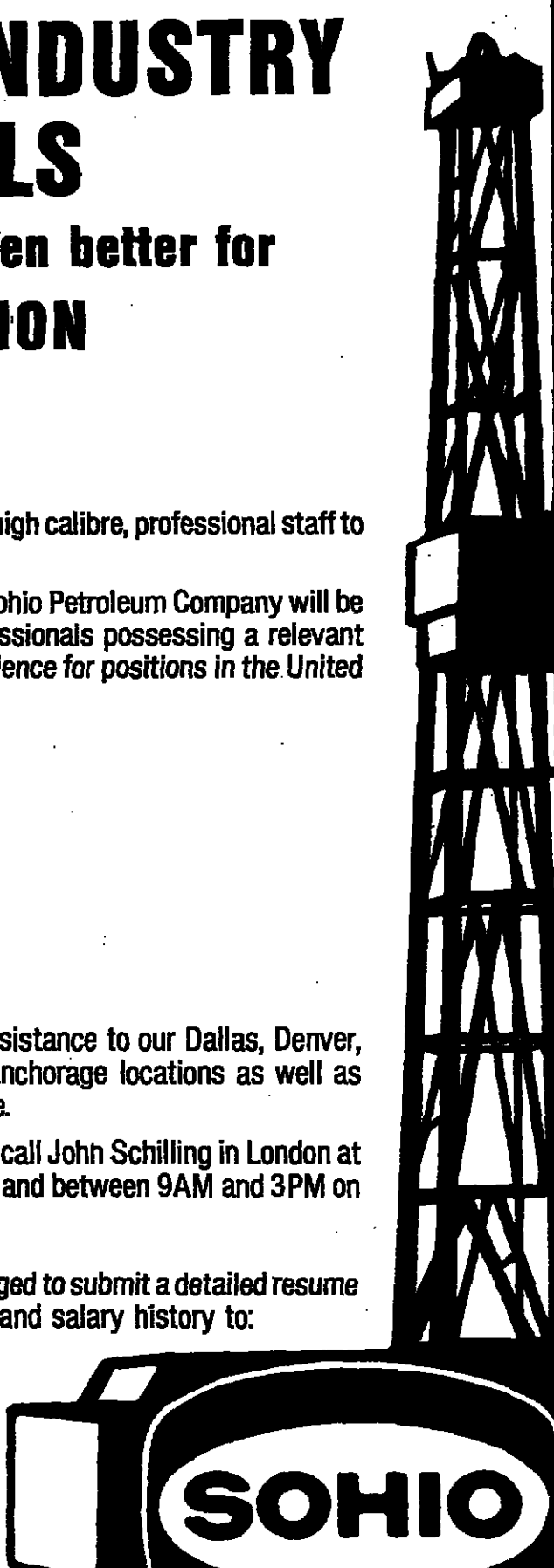
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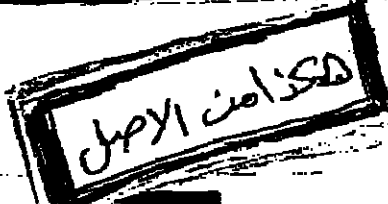
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German Inns for Outings

by John Dornberg

MUNICH — The beds George Washington allegedly slept in undoubtedly would fill a catalogue. So, for that matter, would Napoleon's. But in West Germany you can sack out for a price, of course — in quite a few beds that once were occupied by Bonaparte or Marie Antoinette or Barbarossa or Wallenstein.

You can also spend a night in the place where Faust reportedly made his pact with Mephisto, eat at a table used by Albrecht Dürer or sit on a chair used by Mark Twain when he was an innocent abroad.

Where? In one of the plethora of old inns that dot the West German gastronomic map, all of them easily accessible for a weekend stay or just a meal.

There are some real gems. A number of them — though frankly not the majority — rate a Michelin star or Varta Guide toque and will satisfy epicures. But the history of the inns, their quaintness and the legends that surround them, rather than the culinary achievements, make them outstanding.

Here are some favorites.

Miltenberg — Almost half way up the Main River from Frankfurt to Würzburg — is one of those storybook towns of half-timbered houses that one sees on the travel posters. The Hotel zum Riesen is its pride. It is West Germany's oldest inn, and records show that Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, the Red Beard, stayed there twice, in 1158 and 1168.

So did a host of other emperors of a realm that, despite its name, was not very Holy, totally un-Roman and less of an Empire than its rulers believed. Among them were Ludwig IV, Charles IV (author of the "Golden Bull") and Frederick III. Martin Luther was a guest in 1518, using the occasion — according to legend — to convert a local noble to the Reformation with "prayer and devotional singing."

How do we know all this? From the bills they paid or did not pay, all meticulously preserved in the Miltenberg town archives, since it was the town that reimbursed the Riesen's proprietors.

Werner Joest, the present innkeeper, is primarily responsible for the hotel's fine state of restoration and preservation. Furnished entirely with antiques and allied with the "Romantik Hotels" group, the inn is a delightful place, and the food in the old dining room, bolstered by Franconian wines from nearby, is superb.

The hotel can accommodate 20 guests, with single rooms ranging from 48 to 64 Deutsche marks, doubles from DM 78 to DM 108.

97 Haupt Str., D-8760 Miltenberg; tel: (09371) 3644.

Dinkelsbühl, 105 kilometers south of Würzburg, 80 west of Nuremberg, straddles the "Romantic Road" and is one of Germany's most charming cities, pristine within its medieval walls. It also is less touristy than

nearby Rothenburg. Built in 1440, the Hotel Deutsches Haus is one of the country's most impressive historic inns — with an intricately carved half-timbered facade, each floor set out a little further than the one below so that you get the impression the whole structure should have toppled over centuries ago.

Richard Kellerbauer, the proprietor, has furnished the guest rooms, halls and lobby with heirlooms and local antiques, and supervises a kitchen that serves "international cuisine" — unmemorable but palatable and filling.

Accommodations in the two single rooms run to around DM 40, the ten doubles range from DM 63 to DM 85.

No. 3 Weinmarkt, D-8804 Dinkelsbühl; tel: (09351) 2346.

Nuremberg was devastated during World War II and so, alas, was the Weinhaus Goldenes Posthorn, built in 1498. But fortunately for history buffs and epicures it has been meticulously restored, and Heitzroff Schmitt, a very talented albeit conservative chef, has turned it into a respectable gourmet temple.

Lamps and antique glass paintings, saved from the ruins, old Nuremberg pewterware

Regensburg, untouched by wars, even the last one, is West Germany's oldest city, founded by Celts and called Radasbona in 500 B.C. Its most historic inn is Die Alte Wurstkueche — The Old Sausage Kitchen — famed for precisely that. They're pork, 4 inches long, half an inch in diameter, charcoal-broiled, and you are expected to eat six at a sitting, accompanied by sauerkraut and washed down by beer. Located on the banks of the Danube, the Wurstkueche has been in business uninterruptedly since more than 800 years ago, when it was the canteen for masons who built Regensburg's famed Stone Bridge, an engineering marvel of the Middle Ages. Like the Wurstkueche, the bridge still stands and is very much in use — even by cars. The food is simple and filling, the atmosphere as colorful as a poster.

Weisse Lamm Gasse No. 3, D-8400 Regensburg; tel: (0941) 561810. Open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Heidelberg needs little introduction, and neither does the Hotel zum Ritter facing the Holy Ghost church. Built in 1592 by Charles Beier, a French textile merchant who had fled his native Tournai because he was a Calvinist, it is the only building that survived Heidelberg's destruction in 1693 during the Palatinate War of Succession. As such, it is one of present-day West Germany's finest examples of opulent Renaissance architecture. The interiors, barely changed and reminiscent of a more stately and serene age when the students were really princes, are decorated with wrought-iron handwork of the 17th and 18th centuries, armor, old paintings and antique furniture. Among the more illustrious guests who have visited and dined there and written about it, were Victor Hugo and Mark Twain.

The menu is opulent, though the sauces are too heavy by contemporary standards, and not all the dishes are prepared *a la minute*. The house specialty is the *Rittertopf*, a casserole of veal, pork and beef tenderloin strips with Roquefort cheese and sauce Bearnaise. There are 14 single rooms ranging from DM 45 to DM 80, and 22 doubles from DM 75 to DM 170.

No. 178 Hauptstr., D-6900 Heidelberg; tel: (06221) 20230.

In Offenburg, 78 kilometers south of Karlsruhe, 67 north of Freiburg, there is the Hotel zum Sonnen, right on the market square and tucked behind an unpretentious 18th-century facade. The old registers, preserved by the family that has owned the inn for centuries, testify to some of the famous men who have stayed there. Napoleon was one, and the proprietor has the pewter tureen from which the emperor was served. Another was Engelbert Humperdinck, the composer, who presumably was looking for scene-setting inspiration in the Black Forest before writing the opera version of "Hansel and Gretel."

The Sonne has 25 single rooms to DM 45 and 15 doubles at DM 50 to DM 75. The restaurant serves good local Baden cuisine.



Woodcut of a Gaststaeite, or public house, in Augsburg a few centuries ago.

No. 94 Haupt Str., D-7600 Offenburg; tel: (0781) 71039.

Hinterzarten, 25 kilometers east of Freiburg, is the epicenter of the Black Forest resort region, and its Hotel Adler is the town's most luxurious — and expensive — gem. The Varta Guide rates the restaurant with a toque, Michelin with a star, and there is hardly a German food critic who doesn't list it as worthy of a detour. The Adler's reputation for fine food and comfortable accommodations dates back almost to 1446, when it was first mentioned as a village inn and tavern. By the 18th century the renown apparently was international, for when Marie Antoinette, then 15, traveled from Austria to marry the dauphin who became Louis XVI, she stayed overnight at the Adler.

So that the teen-age princess would have as smooth a ride as possible, her mother, Empress Maria Theresa, ordered the road through Hinterzarten leveled and tamped. This act of royal extravagance not only paved Marie Antoinette's way to France — and ultimately the guillotine — but also gave Hinterzarten vital road connections to the outside world which eventually helped turn the town into a leading resort.

The Adler also served as the model for "The Black Falcon Inn," an English novel. Although luxuriously expanded, the original tavern at the center of the complex is little changed. The ceilings are so low that very tall guests bump their heads when standing up, and it is filled with historical bric-a-brac and antiques.

Be prepared for a stiff bill. There are 16 single rooms ranging from DM 85 to DM 135, and 28 doubles starting at DM 170 and going up to DM 245. Prices in the restaurants are commensurate, but worth it.

D-7824 Hinterzarten; tel: (07652) 711.

Staufen, 19 kilometers south of Freiburg, is in the heart of the Breisgau wine region. The place to

stay and eat is Im Wilden Mann, one of the city's oldest half-timbered houses.

According to legend, there was one inn there, renowned for its beer, under the sign of St. Christopher — whom locals called The Wild Man. A competitor built an almost identical tavern adjacent to it, with a sign of a swan, and named it Auf dem Schwanen. Although architecturally similar, the two houses catered to different levels of society, the Swan to counts and aristocrats, the Wilder Mann to coachmen, artisans and shopkeepers. About 300 years ago, the proprietress of the Swan married the owner of The Wild Man, and the two inns became one, remaining almost unchanged ever since.

The fare is rustic, rib-sticking Westphalian. There are five single rooms from DM 30 to DM 55, three doubles at DM 55 to DM 70.

No. 11 Am Markt, D-7205 Soest; tel: (02921) 2505.

Luebeck, the capital of the old Hanseatic League, is Thomas Mann's birthplace, and the Buddenbrooks house still stands. Not far from it is the Schabbelhaus, one of the most unusual and elegant historic restaurants in the country, located in two adjacent 13th-century merchants' houses.

It is named for Heinrich Schabbel, a prosperous baker who, before his death in 1904, willed the city 125,000 gold marks to create a museum of local antiques that would reflect its past as a great trading center. The museum was established in a fine old house at No. 36 Meng Str., and a tavern was opened along with it. But the Schabbelhaus burned to the ground in a 1942 air raid.

In 1955 Luebeck boosters decided to create a new Schabbelhaus, at No. 48 and 50 Meng Str. in two magnificent buildings that had survived undamaged. Leading merchants contributed the antique furnishings and utensils.

The Renaissance-style entrance, beamed ceilings, and 16th- and 17th-century paintings make a meal there a memorable experience — all the more because the kitchen rates both a Michelin star and a Varta toque.

But if the Schabbelhaus seems too synthetic to count as historic, or if you want more basic food, try the Haus der Schiffersgesellschaft, unchanged since it was built as the private club of the Luebeck mariners' guild in 1535.

Wooden columns supporting the massive beamed ceiling still bear the construction date. Huge oil paintings depicting Biblical scenes, donated by Hanseatic ship owners, decorate the walls. The long tables, benches and booths, called "docks," are the remnants of the last all-wood bark made in the Luebeck yards.

The Schabbelhaus is at No. 48-50 Meng Str., D-2400 Luebeck. Reservations are a must; tel: (0541) 72011. Closed Sundays. The Schiffersgesellschaft, closed Mondays, is at Breite Str. No. 2; tel: (0541) 76776.



Zum Riesen, Germany's oldest inn.

Quentin Crisp: Eccentric with a Purpose

by Mary Blume

LONDON — For decades Quentin Crisp was either an oddity or a public embarrassment, depending on how one looked at him. And everyone looked at him; he saw that — bedizened, flagrant, not merely a self-confessed homosexual, as he puts it, but a self-evident one. Perils abounded, but his sole concession to fear was to sashay down the street at a faster pace and never to look a stranger in the eye.

He worked mostly as an artist's model and was a well-known part of Chelsea's epiphany. One day in the mid-1960s, a radio interviewer turned on his tape recorder with the alarming instruction "Say something about life and death." Most people would have fled, but Crisp chattered away, compensating, he says, for the breadth of the subject by the shallowness of his views. This led to the publication in 1968 of his autobiography, "The Naked Civil Servant," which sold slightly — until the book was adapted into a TV play and Crisp awoke to find himself famous.

This happy end should, says Crisp, inspire anyone who has a habit of which is deeply ashamed. "Don't do it in private, do it on the telly. I have passed from being an outcast to being almost universally accepted with such speed that I have had no time to experience ordinary life."

Is that he who has changed, he says; the world has come round to him. "I will not be nudged into a quarrel with the human race. Now that we have finally met, I love it," he writes in a recently published book about his new life called "How to Become a Virgin."

On June 15 he gave the last performance of a one-man show in London that combined a disquisition on how to live with style, delivered with engaging aplomb and fine timing, and a question-and-answer session with the audience. The latter often included a "trouser," like "Who won the last World Series?" "What?" inquired Mr. Crisp, "Is a World Series?" More frequently, the inquiries were into his private habits. "I always answer," he says. "It's an essay in availability."

Until 1976 he had never left England nor earned more than £12 a week. Now he has played on three continents, met celebrities ranging from Harold Pinter to Bette Midler (whom he upstaged) and appeared three times at the Edinburgh Festival. This summer, at the age of 72, he will move permanently to New York where, he says, "I will assume that I will be allowed to be happy for the rest of my life."

"The Naked Civil Servant" ended with the sad, bitter words, "I stumble toward my grave confused and hurt and hungry." But "now I'm less hungry, of course," he said over a whiskey before going onstage at the end of his run. "I don't know that I'm less confused but I accept my confusion and I am less hurt because people are so kind. People are so kind."

He is, says his London agent, an innocent. His appearance remains eccentric but no longer outlandish: His purplish hair is immaculately upswept, his makeup discreet. When he moves to the United States he won't look all that different from the blue-rinsed, pants-suited American matron, a thought he quite likes.

"That's nice. I would become suburban. The Connecticut look. I saw a movie once in which a woman said to her husband, 'I haven't got the Connecticut look, have I?'"

Crisp no longer has to seek attention. He has won it. From an outcast he has become a guru, impressive in his serenity. To judge from



Quentin Crisp chose a lifestyle, and the world around him adapted.

a recent London audience, people went to his show less to be entertained, although he is very funny, than for advice on how to live their lives, taking his lightweight aphorisms as if they were graven on stone. "I don't mind being accused of talking for effect," he says airily. "I never talk for anything else."

As for his audiences: They were the squares, the commuters, the upwardly mobile, the married, the same people who 10 years ago would have tittered or crossed the street at the sight of him. For a man with more than a passing interest in power, this is triumph.

Denis Crisp ("My name before I dyed it") began his years of gaudy isolation, he says, because he wanted, by flaunting what he was, to oblige people to take him or leave him on his own terms.

"You get sad, you get frightened, you get tired, you have to rally your forces. But I had to remind myself that from the point of view of the world I was provoking the world. I didn't think I was provoking, I was telling them what they wanted to know, letting them know what they were getting. There is nothing worse than if they had said, 'If I'd known, I would never have let him in the house.'"

Never having gone into the closet, Crisp lacks patience with those who have painfully emerged. In his new love affair with the world, the one-sour note is his relation with Gay Liberation groups, whom he refuses to support.

"The weak," he chillingly remarked in his show, "have no rights."

"Of course this is frightening, but it must be said," he says. "If for example you were the only woman in this bar you couldn't demand anything, you could only ask. All my life I have only asked."

"If people haven't come to an agreement you have no rights. Marching may give gay people the reputation for being a nuisance instead of being wicked, which is no improvement. Of course they want all sorts of things and I hope they get them. I only doubt the technique."

Crisp still lives in the dingy Chelsea room that he has occupied for 35 years and, he says, never cleaned. "After four years the dirt doesn't get any worse. It's just a question of nerves." He will give up the room when he leaves London ("it would be a sin to keep a room that cheap") and will look for something similar in New York. He has more money than ever before in his life but still not very much. "I doubt that I shall ever want things," he says. "But now that I am free, there is no limit to my appetite for events and people."

There are still threatening phone calls — "People ring me up and say 'You queer, I'll kill you' — but there is also admiration and applause. "I like the world and therefore I want the world to like me. I would never let it pass when people despised me. I would say, 'Forgive me, try to understand me.' It is in my nature to love the world, people are my only passion."

"I like my friends but I adore strangers," he said. "And I have time for everybody." Certainly he is an exhibitionist ("I am seen, therefore I am"). But he says he is not a narcissist. "As I see it, Mr. Narcissus fell in love with himself. When you fall in love you not only accept your limitations, you indulge them. I try to have a colder, cleaner view of life." His view excludes what he describes as the damp, dark prison of eternal love. "I moved from concentration on individuals to dealing with crowds."

For all his courtesy, Crisp keeps his distance: his makeup and costume constitute a sort of carapace. Personal life is nothing but trouble; an impersonal life is at this moment nothing but glory, bringing with it, as he says, new worlds to conquer — or at least, new worlds to covet.

Even the thought of spending his twilight years crisscrossing America on the creamed-chicken-and-peas circuit brings Crisp nothing but delight. "Wherever I'm welcome I want to be. I demand nothing of people except that they should like me. No, accept me," he said.

Paris Apartments? Buyer Beware!

by Harriet Welty Rochefort

PARIS — If your name is Onassis, or if you don't really mind living without light or space or telephone (possessing all three is a virtual impossibility) you'll have no problem finding an apartment in Paris. But most of those who hope to buy the apartment of their dreams in Paris usually end up with something far from what they had envisioned — or simply give up.

With an average selling price of 8,300 francs (\$1,500) per square meter on the Right Bank and 10,000 francs per square meter on the Left Bank, owners clearly are in the driver's seat. Even five years ago, there were deals to be made, but with rampant inflation, those who own property in the capital are sitting pretty and are, needless to say, in no hurry to sell.

The recent French elections have done nothing to help the situation. A housing adviser at L'Indicateur Bertrand, a specialist magazine publishing ads for rentals and sales of apartments all over France, comments: "The market is in a stagnant phase now. People don't want to sell because they are afraid of devaluation and people have stopped buying because of the exorbitant credit rates."

But foreign investors, he says, continue to invest in the big (over 200 square meters) apartments. As the president of an American bank in Paris observes: "In the past we have always rented, but we are now looking more favorably on purchasing property for expatriates in Paris. We have done this in London and found it a good investment."

French exchange control regulations stipulate that as long as it can be proved that money to buy a house has been brought in from a foreign country there will be no problem about taking the cash out of the country if the house is sold. On the other hand, a foreigner residing in France and working for a French company where he is paid in French francs does not have the right to repatriate resale funds.

According to the adviser from L'Indicateur Bertrand, "It's almost impossible to buy anything cheap in Paris now, as so many people are coming back to the city to live."

A real estate agent with the French agency Michel Bernard agrees: "Unless you inherit from your family, you theoretically would have to start investing at the age of 20 — and let's face it, most 20-year-olds are more interested in going to Kalamandou than in buying their first chambre de bonne (maid's room)."

Even people who are lucky enough to own their own apartment find they have problems. Pierre Ferry, a French advertising executive who owns a small two-bedroom apartment in the chic 7th arrondissement, reports: "After the birth of our second child, I spent a year looking for a bigger apartment in the same neighborhood. And although ours would easily sell for one million francs, I couldn't find anything I'd want to live in for that price."

Snob value often counts with the potential buyer. Anything that qualifies as a loft, whether it is an abandoned factory or just a decrepit apartment, sells like hotcakes. One American housewife who gave up her search after a year says: "At one point I was big on lofts as I had heard that they were less expensive. My first loft was located on the place de Clichy, not exactly the neighborhood of my dreams. In fact the 'loft' had been an office, was on the first floor of a dark passageway and there was everything to fix up. This wonder sold for a mere 380,000 — and you'd have had to count another 340,000 to make it livable."

The next "loft" (the real estate agents use the English word) she was shown was a hair-dressing salon in Montmartrre — for 560,000. The agent claimed that this wonderful buy was on the verge of being sold and that the American had better hurry — that she could fix it up and make it a showplace. The woman had the building checked out at her own expense (many architects do this as a sideline) and found that it was slowly caving into the porous quarries underlying that part of the city. "After that," she says, "I decided to wait to win the lottery before I buy anything in this city."

Others are luckier. An American couple seraped together every penny they had five years ago to buy a little house in the 13th arrondissement. The little *cite* (mews) it was located in was declared a historical area and therefore cannot be touched. "The value has shot up so far," reports the wife, "that we could sell it now for at least three or four times what we paid for it."

Before plunging into the frustrating world of Parisian real estate, there are a few basic things to know. First of all, a 10-percent down payment is required to reserve an apartment and is not reimbursed if you change your mind. An additional 10 percent is paid when the final

This is a guarantee that they are members of a professional group of real estate agents. Don't be satisfied with the plaque on the wall announcing their membership; you have every right to verify that the agent is still a member by asking for his membership card, as the agency is required to re-register every year with the Prefecture de Police. This is a good way of being sure that you are dealing with professionals and not a fly-by-night operation.

Make sure that over the phone you pin the agent down to the exact location of the house you are to see. Nine times out of ten if he's being mysterious about it it wouldn't interest you anyway. An Englishwoman was shown a beautiful piece of property in Meudon recently, only to find that trains ran alongside — every 20 minutes.

Be aware that when an agent cites a statistic, it's usually puffed up. In other words, if he tells you an apartment measures 100 square meters it's usually about 80. Don't be afraid to visit apartments with a tape measure in hand.

Know how to read ads. Don't believe it when the ad says "exceptional" or "urgent." On the other hand do believe it when the ad says *coquet, mignon, charme*, but interpret the words to mean small.

The best way to find the apartment you want is to pick the neighborhood you want to live in and bound agencies and concierges (the latter often are good bets, especially if you leave a visiting card with the promise of a reward for a tip-off).

If you are allergic to agencies the ad sheet *De Particulier a Particulier* comes out every Thursday, and L'Indicateur Bertrand the 1st and 15th of every month.

If you're looking for something dirt cheap, subscribe to "Domaines" (17, rue Scribe; tel: 266.93.46), a magazine that gives monthly listings of repossessed apartments and houses sold by the city at the Palais de Justice.

If you're a loft fan, get the list of "Locaux et terrains industriels vacants dans Paris," a listing of vacant lofts published by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris (14, rue Chateaubriand, Paris 8; tel: 561.99.00, extension 458).



Illustration by Sergej Nig.

Wine

The Wines of Italy's Romagna Region

by Jon Winroth

RISIGHELLA, Italy — Romagna is Italy's land of milk and honey, and the Romagnoli are reputed to be the biggest eaters and drinkers of Italy...



Romagna grapes, and map (inset) showing region's location within Italy.

A better description says that when you leave Bologna on the via Emilia heading for Imola, you should stop at every village for a drink.

Romagna has, however, only three wines with a denominazione di origine controllata (DOC)...

All three are named after their grape varieties. Sangiovese is more famous as the major red grape of Chianti...

The Italian way is to drink this wine at what passes for "room temperature," ideally 18 degrees Centigrade (64 Fahrenheit)...

In any case, the Italians themselves are dropping tradition in their winemaking and making fresher, fruitier wines...

They ought to be giving the French a run for their money any day, once they begin to export their really good wines instead of the mass-produced stuff that now goes abroad...

One of the best features of Italian wines is that sugaring to raise the alcohol content is not allowed. The wines are completely natural...

The best white of Romagna is the Albana. It is often made as a dry wine today but traditionally it is amabile, "amiable" or somewhat sweet.

As for the Trebbiano, this is a grape that has been known since Roman times when it was

called the Trebulanus. Some of the vineyards in Romagna were first planted by retired legionnaires...

At its best, Trebbiano is a light, fresh wine of no great character or depth. It is pleasant enough as an aperitif or with shellfish...

Among wines that have not yet achieved or sought DOC status is Pagadebit, which means "pay-debit" because it is ready to drink early and traditionally paid the grower's debts...

Mario Pezzi makes fine versions of all of these wines in his Fattoria Paradiso at Capocolle, 47032 Bertinoro; tel: (0543) 445.044.

This wine is dry, with aromas of cedar and blackcurrants that ought to make it somewhat like a Bordeaux. It is very different, however,

but holds promise of being a wine that could age well.

All of Pezzi's wines are remarkable, no doubt because he practices organic farming in his 40 hectares of vineyards.

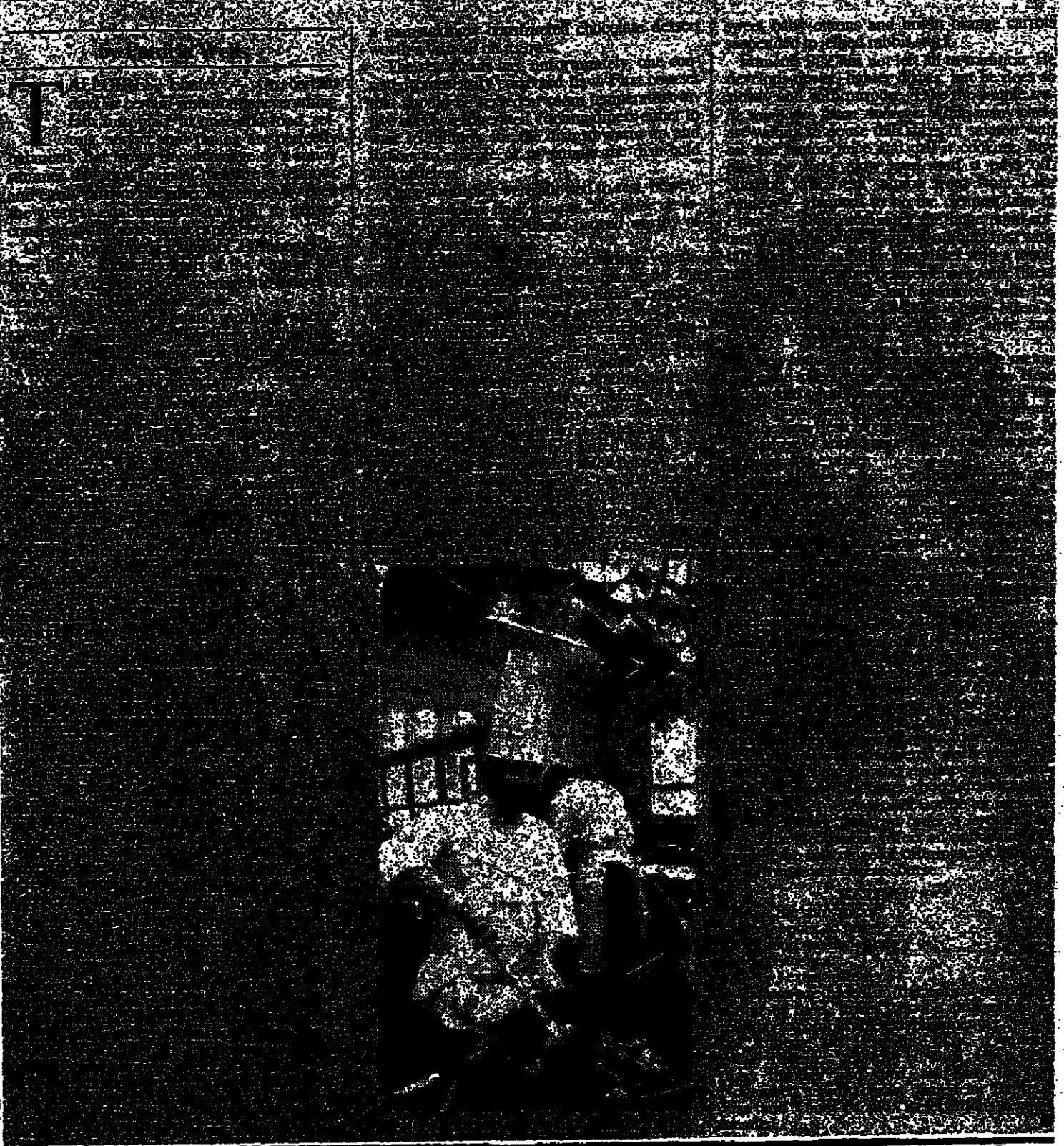
Overlooking Pezzi's hilltop winery and practically the whole of Romagna is the Ca de Be in the town of Bertinoro itself.

The one in the village of Predappio Alta, in the heart of the Sangiovese-producing area, is called the Ca de Sanzves, from what the local dialect has done to the word Sangiovese.

Other wine houses are in Ravenna (Ca de Ven), Rimini (Chese de Vein), Faenza (Both del Passatore) and Cesenatico (Domus Popilia).

Restaurant review

Pere Bise Provides a Near-Perfect Mix



weekend

HOTELS

FRANCE CHATEAUX DE LA LOIRE... In the heart of the Loire country old restored XVIII century watermill...

USA WASHINGTON, D.C. A Renaissance of Graciousness... A luxury hotel in the great European tradition...

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THE MADISON... 15th & M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20003... Tel: 642-435

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International datebook

- AUSTRIA: SALZBURG, Palace Concerts (tel: 72788) — June 27-28: Barok Quartet (Haydn, Mozart), June 29-30: Stuttgart Piano Trio (Mozart, Beethoven, Dvorak)...

- FRANCE: CHEVREUSE, Clinique de Chevreuse — June 28: "Amish in America," exhibition of paintings by John Feight...

- SWITZERLAND: GENEVA, Grand Theatre — June 27 and 29: "Madame Butterfly"...

Greece is Great in Autumn. ATHENS — When the soft Autumn sunshine commences and the crowds dwindle, that's a delicious time to visit Athens... CRUISES — In the Autumn it's easy to wander down to Piraeus harbour and buy a ticket for a cruise to the legendary Greek Islands...

Dream Cruising in Corsican Waters

by Gary Yerkey

BONIFACIO, Corsica — As the time for the great summer escape approaches, yachtsmen who have to work for a living but wish they didn't are planning their next sailing dream.

By the thousands, they are busily leafing through books and magazines with great purpose, seeking the perfect destination. And many have found it.

One place being underlined on nautical

some, especially from Calvi to Bonifacio, and the lower and upper thirds of the east side, although the winds there often are too light for sailing in summer.

Corsica is visited by fewer summer sailors than many parts of Spain or Greece. But in July and August boats fight for space and often lie port to starboard in anchorages like Tizzano, a fishing hamlet at the mouth of a river, and Figari Bay, a river inlet, where flotilla tours make almost obligatory stops. In May, June and September — and even in early July

Corsican coast is, for most people, Bonifacio, which (to the delight of yachtsmen) has no good hotel but one excellent restaurant.

It is really two towns — the village at the harbor below, catering to the sailing crowd, and the town above, atop a narrow peninsula, with its mammoth medieval fortress occupied today by the French Foreign Legion. On a clear day, Sardinia and the surrounding islands can be seen from above.

La Rascasse, the town's only good restaurant, located at the harbor at the end of a mile-long fjord, boasts what may be the best bouillabaisse on the island.

Worth a side trip (if heavy seas force a stay in port) is the beach at Santa Manza Bay, four miles to the east.

Like all trips on Corsica, this one should be made on foot and not by car. As writer Paul Theroux, who seemed to be speaking directly to sailors, put it in a memorable Atlantic Monthly article a couple of years ago: "All the roads [on the island] are dangerous; many are simply the last mile to an early grave. There are no bad drivers in Corsica, a Corsican told me. 'All the bad drivers die very quickly.' But he was wrong — I saw many and I still have damp palms to prove it."

A small sampling of places where trips can be arranged follows:

Organized flotilla sails to Corsica: *Falcon Leisure Group Ltd.*, 260A Fulham Road, London SW10; tel: 01-351-3031.

Yachting Provence S.A.R.L., Port Gallice, Juan-les-Pins 06160, France; tel: (93) 61.10.16, based in Juan-les-Pins, E214-6625.

Cote d'Azur Yachting, 38 Castle Street, Cirencester, Gloucestershire; tel: 0285-5925, based in Nice, E284-E875. *Robin Brandon Private Charters*, 12 Place du Marche, 83360 Port Grimaud, France; tel: (94) 56.13.14, based in Port Grimaud, E590-E1.290.

Propriano Yachting, avenue Napoleon, 20110 Propriano, Corsica; tel: (95) 76.03.43, based in Propriano.

Two highly recommended books to take along on a sailing trip to Corsica: Denham's "The Tyrrhenian Sea" and "Le Guide des Ports et Mouillages — Corse, Nord-Sardaigne, Ile d'Elbe," published in 1977 by Librairie Arthaud S.A., Paris.



Medieval fortress dominates the town of Bonifacio at Corsica's southern tip.

charts from London to Rome is Bonifacio, a spectacular town on the southern tip of Corsica, perched high on a thin peninsula above sheer limestone cliffs falling straight to the sea.

From Ajaccio to Bonifacio — the most popular stretch for sailors plying the Corsican coast — the coastline is rugged. The mountains rise directly from the sea and the natural harbors are ringed by tiny fishing villages that offer night shelter from the prevailing northwest winds and infamous Corsican swells. There is only one bona fide port along the entire stretch: Propriano.

The island's west coast is strikingly hand-

— many of the west coast's most beautiful harbors can be nearly deserted.

Two marvelous harbors along the Ajaccio-Bonifacio stretch are Portigliolo (across the bay from Ajaccio) and Campomoro (south of Propriano). Both provide excellent protection, particularly against southwest winds. Both are quiet, and their sandy beaches are ideal for children needing to put foot on shore and for parents needing to put children off boat. Other towns worth visiting are Galeria, Girolata, Porto, Cargese, Sagone and Porticcio.

But the high point — both figuratively and literally — of any sailing venture along the

A Bit of Americana for July Fourth

by Judith Sullivan

AMERICANS abroad in search of nourishment and nostalgia this Fourth of July might appreciate the following possibilities for down-home fun organized this side of the ocean.

Paris — The Quatre Temps Center at La Defense will host an all-night, all-day American fiesta starting at 6 p.m. on July 3. Activities will include jazz concerts, a water ballet to music by George Gershwin and a late-night American-style disco. Admission and parking are free for the entire event.

In a closed 17th-century courtyard in the Marais, a Mexican restaurant, The Studio, (tel: 274.10.38) will offer an authentic Texas barbecue with hickory-smoked beef and homemade sauce, from 8 p.m. The Transcontinental Cowboys, a country swing band, will entertain. A ticket at 145 francs includes dinner, music and the first round of drinks. Reservations are necessary.

The American Legion in Paris (tel: 225.41.93) will offer free cocktails at 7:15 p.m. Saturday evening to anyone who participated in their commemorative ceremonies on Friday and Saturday.

Mother Earth's (tel: 236.35.57), in the shadow of the Pompidou Center, will set up picnic tables in its triangular courtyard on the evening of July 4 and serve spareribs, watermelon and salads. Three bands will play jazz and rock. Price for the whole works: 150 francs.

London. The 203rd birthday of the United States coincides with the first birthday of the American Theater Company, a group of American actors in London who plan to produce traditional and modern American shows on British stages. For the opening, July 5 at 7 p.m. at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, American actors currently working in London productions of Broadway shows will perform scenes from "Bubbling Brown Sugar," "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "Evita." Tickets for the gala and a black-tie dinner with the performers cost £30; for the show alone from £3 to £30. Box office tel: 01-836-5876.

Surprise Restaurant at 12 Great Marlborough Street (tel: 01-434-2666) will offer New England clam chowder, spareribs, fried chicken, salad, dessert and drinks from 6 p.m. to midnight on July 4 for £9.75.

The Hague. Next week is American week at the Atlantic Hotel (tel: 70/25.40.25) in Kijkduin, with a fashion show, jazz and rock music and booths selling popcorn, doughnuts, hamburgers and hotdogs.

Heidelberg. The U.S. military base will offer a big fireworks display, music and food in Patrick Henry Village. A 50-gun salute, the music of the 33rd Army Band and the 7th Soldiers Chorus and the sale of ice cream, beer, spareribs and soda will begin at 6:30 p.m., with the fireworks scheduled at about 10:30. The event is open to the public. For additional information: Mr. Gribbel (tel: 06221/57.66.47).

Rome. On July 4, the Notre Dame School on Via Arrenia will host an outdoor celebration in conjunction with the USO and American Club of Rome. Highlights include a picnic, raffle and square-dancing. For information: The American Club (tel: 474.32.31).

Hotel Openings with a Circus Flavor

by Harry Rolnick

TAIPEI — Ernesto Barba, whom Playboy Magazine dubbed "the Fellini of the hotel industry," created his own Roman Carnival here last month with a cast of... well, not thousands, but dozens of Italian models, fashion designers, pizza chefs and Chinese and Italian film names.

His "very last extravaganza," as Barba called it, a kind of "spaghetti eastern," was staged for the opening of the Beverly Plaza Hotel in the middle of downtown Taipei.

For Barba, the opening was par for a very strange course, making him something of a legend in the industry. When he opened the Khartoum Meridien, he put on a show with Greek folk dancers, French bands, Australian go-go dancers and Argentinian acrobats. When he launched the Sotogrande Hotel in Spain, he enlisted Jeanne Moreau to open the vegetarian restaurant, and a troop of Playboy Bunnies from London to decorate the place. The Taipei Ritz Hotel was redesigned to resemble a mammoth French hotel that had tumbled over Shanghai in the 1920s.

"Everyone," the 48-year-old hotelier said recently, "has a trip to go on. And they all want magic on their trip. Well, I create the magic. I give them a show; what happens later, after the trip, I can't control."

What happens later to Barba, is that he's dismissed with not a fraction of the ceremony that he has created for his clients. Due to his extravagance, Barba has worked on a kind of merry-go-round with Hilton International, being promoted, demoted and promoted again, finally shaking off the insecurity by going totally independent.

"I have no regrets," he said. "It's true that becoming a gray-haired Hilton man took a lot of my sanity. But I was loyal and I learned the business, even though I finally

created my own rules and became a rebel. A rebel and something of a mercenary."

And while he has returned to the Hilton — usually for the launchings — Barba dashes from one continent to another with little opportunity to rue his fortunes. Over the past years, his openings have included Rome's Cavalieri Hilton, Seoul's Chosun Hotel, Acapulco's El Presidente, the Hong Kong Hilton and hotels throughout the Pacific, Australia and the Middle East.

Barba's personal reputation is, if anything, more extravagant than his openings. One of his associates calls him "a monster," another labels him "a great showman who knows nothing about the economics of the industry." And a third says that Barba is "the only existentialist in the hotel field today."

Barba doesn't like to classify himself. He confesses, though, that the secret of his individual success comes from his heritage, from the "Dionysian" side of an old Greek family born in southern Italy. That, and a sense of the theatrical.

"A director of a hotel has to be like Fellini," he explained. "When I open a hotel, I interview everyone personally, like Fellini casts his films. And I insist that none of my hotels will ever have group tours, with dozens of people screaming at the same time for their luggage. No, I want to give my guests humor, humor, relaxation. All that, and if the toilets flush, too, you've got yourself a real hotel."

Barba graduated from the prestigious Lausanne Hotel School, got a B.A. degree in economics from the University of Rome and a B.A. in Dietetics from Paris' Nanterre University. He then joined the Hilton chain, and aside from a few detours, his life since has been a carnival.

The diversions include linguistics (he speaks about eight languages); marriages (about three); yoga and membership in the Ananda Marg sect; and most important of all, an ex-

traordinary unpublished book of poetry, literature, essays and recipes, all of which make up a sort of metaphysics of the hotel industry.

"Until the French Revolution," he said, "there weren't any hotels. People would stay with friends or, as in India today, they'd be around their temples or churches. When hotels did come into being they were mainly for the rich. But I came in during a hotel revolution where everything — absolutely everything — became profit-oriented."

"Chairmen and presidents of the hotels sit somewhere in Manhattan and telegraph what to serve for breakfast," Barba said. "They never grew up — they still play Monopoly. They don't care if they make every man just a key number. They just want the monthly report. Forget about the good soups, don't make four different gazpachos if you can get away with one kind. Keep the costs down and shut up."

"Well, I still create the images and the magic and even the ego." His latest "ego shout" — until the next one — for the new Beverly Plaza, formerly a second-rate businessman's hotel, included parties for the Italian jet-set delegation, orgies of pasta, gauzy fashion shows, a Taiwan children's chorus singing Neapolitan folksongs and some commedia dell'arte miming the marriage of Italian spaghetti and Chinese noodles. "Why," Barba asked, "should one hotel be like another? I want to give something different. In Khartoum, I created the last remnant of civilization. In Spain, I combined Andalusia and Morocco. And here in Taiwan, I've given them Hollywood in Asia, the future of the world. I give the Brown Derby and I give a circus. And if they don't want that, if their economics don't fit my conception of the hotel as theater... well, my ultimate ambition is to open up a health farm in Asia."

"When you choose to become a mercenary," he said, surveying the detritus of his latest extravaganza, "it goes without saying that you're not expected to be fighting on the Riviera."

New Telegrams Are Real Live Wires

NEW YORK — Joseph Policar and his wife were celebrating their 25th anniversary with family and friends on a Sunday at Maxwell's Plum.

The Plum — a huge, ornate cavern of a restaurant on Manhattan's East Side, filled with velvet banquettes, flickering Tiffany lamps and stained glass ceilings — is noted for its "singles" bar, where on an average day more than 1,000 customers come to drink and talk to strangers without the need for an opening gambit.

About halfway through lunch, a young girl approached the table and asked to see Mr. Policar. She was wholesome in a typically American way — pretty and not particularly memorable. Her name was Ann, and after a few words with Mr. Policar, she suddenly became a different lady.

Slam! A cassette player was dropped on the table with a bang. Frenzy! Loud music suddenly emanated from it. Horrors! The young woman began to unbutton her blouse, a slightly nervous smile on her face. Mr. Policar, aghast, looked anxiously at his wife. The others, delighted, looked at Ann.

The young woman stepped out of her skirt to reveal a shocking pink petticoat. Waiters gathered to ogle. How far would she go? Down to the bare minimum: a microscopic bra and panties. And at that point, Ann pulled the

punchline — so to speak — from her bosom. With a dramatic gesture, she presented the piece of paper to Mr. Policar.

"It's a Stripagram!" someone shrieked.

Much delight and laughter as Ann demurely put her clothes back on and left the restaurant. Later, Mr. Policar said he had loved every minute, although he looked rather apprehensive every time a woman passed by, wondering if the, too, would begin to shed her clothes.

The Stripagram fad was started last October by Garry Blumsack and Greg Fibble, two actors put out of work by the actors' strike. They now have offices in Boston, Miami and Los Angeles as well as New York, and can barely cope with the number of orders they get.

The strippers are professional actors, dancers or models. Ann, Mr. Policar's Stripagram messenger, is a law student who takes her Stripagram work very seriously and says she is proud to do it. In three months, she has "performed" about 150 times.

"I really enjoy it," she says, but emphasizes that "the situation is not supposed to be a sexual burlesque. We're meant to look like all-American, healthy types." The strippers never go beyond bra and panties.

Some experiences have been less happy than the Policars' anniversary.

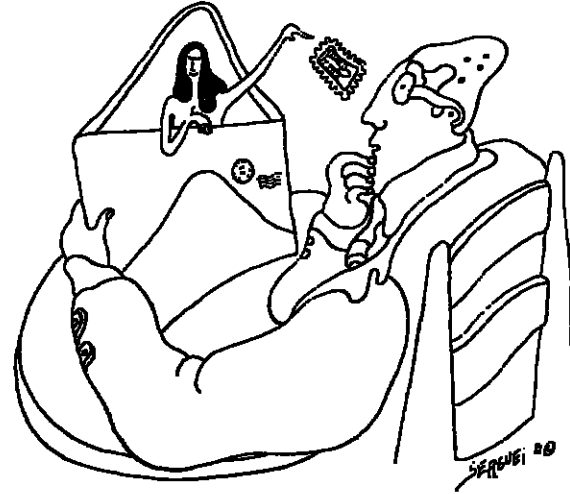


Illustration by Bob

Ann tells of a bachelor party where a man came up to her, waved a \$50-bill and told her to take off her bra. "I'm not a hooker," Ann told him furiously, and stormed out vowing never to work for that client again.

The fashion designer Halston sent Bianca Jagger two Stripagrammers for her birthday: one male, one female. TV host Tom Snyder, who had interviewed Garry Blumsack on his show, was horrified when somebody actually sent him a Stripagram. "No, no, please!" he pleaded. "I'll pay you not to strip."

Stripagrams have been sent to patients in hospital, to brokers on Wall Street (the gold market was held up for 20 minutes in Stripagram confusion a couple of weeks ago), to a disc jockey while on the air, and even to the managing editor of Newsweek magazine.

We've had the singing telegram, the balloon greeting (six balloons on strings delivered to your door) and custard pies thrown by special order. Now there are Stripagrams, which still leave a little to the imagination. What next?

—Maureen Sherwood

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The art market

Bidding Reflects Political Uncertainty

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — In the past few days, strange things have been happening at French auctions. Buyers have temporarily given up on the recognized hierarchy of the art market.

Suddenly, wares that have an international market no longer seem to be of interest to Parisian buyers. Foreign professionals seem to be reluctant to buy publicly for fear of problems with the new administration. Works illustrated in catalogues are considered too easily identifiable. In contrast, there is a rush on works of local interest belonging to well-established, easily recognizable and not too rarified categories.

Last Wednesday at Drouot, an extreme case was provided by the staggering prices paid for drawings by the 18th-century *peintre malin* Louis Carrogis (1717-1806) better known under his pen name Carmontelle.

Carmontelle was one of the most interesting characters of his time. A man of many interests, he held an official position as a private tutor of mathematics to the royal children, wrote light comedies and farces and enjoyed quite a reputation with the aristocracy as a portrait painter, mostly in pastel or pen and wash. Carmontelle painted more than 600 of those "within a matter of two hours and with surprising facility," if we are to take Grimm's word for it.

Pleasing as his manner may have been, Carmontelle can hardly be labeled a genius. When a group of four of his court portraits came up on June 24 in a mixed sale conducted by Marc Ferri, no one expected them to make headlines. Three of them, identical in inspiration, drew their appeal from the painstaking details in costume and interior design. Moreover, all the sitters were identified, which is always an asset.

Usually, none of this is enough to make one overlook the frozen-puppet appearance that Carmontelle tended to give his pampered ladies. On Wednesday, it worked like magic. The first watercolor went up to 154,570 francs, the second one fetched 121,570 francs and the



Victor Hugo sketch of medieval town.

third drawing had everybody gasping as it soared to 193,070 francs, more than twice the previous world record. Granting that Marc Ferri is a talented auctioneer, and had done his utmost to ensure the success of his sale, such prices are astonishing for smallish watercolors by a very minor painter.

But they are consistent with the equally huge prices fetched by some of Victor Hugo's drawings in pen and brown ink at two recent sales. On June 15, in Monte Carlo, 50 drawings from the collection of Jean Hugo, the writer's great-grandson, were sold by Sotheby's. An attractive study of what seemed to be

a moonrise on a stormy night, 31 by 37 centimeters, went up to 191,800 francs.

On June 19, in a Drouot sale conducted by the Audap-Godeau-Solonet group, Hugo drawings again commanded crazy prices. A small sketch, dated 1856, of a medieval town full of spiky turrets went for 209,570 francs, and an 1858 sketch of a Guernsey castle by the seaside for 121,570 francs.

No doubt, Victor Hugo's drawings are of considerable art-historical interest. Hugo, who probably was France's most popular novelist and poet in the 19th century, had an aesthetic vision that anticipated 20th-century abstractionism by 100 years. A number of his sketches, when photographed in black and white, look like Jackson Pollock's work of the 1960s. Hugo also went in for *Dubuffet-type fantasies* such as semiabstract forms of a monstrous character.

Nevertheless, art history and artistic achievement are different things. In terms of sheer draftsmanship, Hugo's pieces are, well, just interesting. The prices paid in Monte Carlo and Paris are those of major drawings by recognized masters.

All this points to a new orientation of the market. Aesthetically, there is no link between Carmontelle and Hugo. What they have in common is a name that sounds familiar to the French nonprofessional public and a price bracket ranging anywhere between 20,000 and 200,000 francs.

In the past few weeks, that is exactly what the French middle class with a little money and no financial know-how have been wanting to buy. Big money has already been invested or safely tucked away from the tax collector's greedy hand. High interest rates act as a deterrent from art buys, anyway. Therefore, top works of art have become harder to sell and, comparatively speaking, cheaper than a few months ago.

It is the small fry that is going after small stuff as if francs had become worthless overnight. The auction room, where there are no set prices nor any government control, is giving the first warning that a crazy inflationary crisis is building up in this country, largely for psychological reasons.

French Impressionism's English Star

LONDON — Two things distinguish Alfred Sisley from the other great founder-members of French Impressionism: that he never deserted the tenets of pure Impressionism for any subsequent artistic or aesthetic developments, and that he was born, lived and died an Englishman.

This latter is not emphasized in any spirit of chauvinism. Merely that his quiet, essentially English character led him, once having decided the direction of his artistic

endeavor, to pursue it regardless of changes in circumstance, place and fortune (until the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 he could rely on an independent family income; afterward every penny had to be earned by his brush).



"Landscape at Louveciennes" by Alfred Sisley (1873).

This can clearly be seen in a splendid exhibition of 19 in his paintings, the first major show in London for more than 40 years, arranged by Richard Nathanson and the Artemis Group at David Car-

ritt Ltd., which includes loans from Southampton Art Gallery and the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Sisley was almost exclusively a landscapist (all but a dozen of his 940 known works are landscapes). The earliest work in the London exhibition — one of his first celebrated series, the "Avenue of Chestnut Trees at Celles-Saint-Clement" — dates from 1867; the latest is one of his last great series

(1892-93) of "The Church at Moret," in the shadow of which he was to die, and in the cemetery of which he lies buried. All the rest portray the stretches of water, clumps of trees and panoramic skies that are the sign manual of Alfred Sisley. The components of a Sisley landscape, like those of a Japanese tanka or haiku, are deceptively simple. From a tract of water or snow, a clump of trees and an ex-

panse of cloudy sky, he composes the visions of a world dominated by nature. Human beings, or evidence of human activity such as buildings, a boat or a bridge, serve only to emphasize the hugeness of the natural world and the minuteness of man.

In some of the earlier works, like "Landscape at Louveciennes" (1873) in the current exhibition, Sisley makes do, so to speak, with only two of these three components — in this case trees and sky, the lower third of the canvas being scrubland crossed by a well-trodden footpath. But even in this work he uses the sandy soil and the tufts of green grass as a dark dappling to echo the pearls, grays, whites and pale blues of the streaky sky.

Manifestly, however, the still water of a flooded field, the still surface of a snowfall or the gently moving flow of a river are equally useful to mirror the ever-changing light and shade of passing clouds or of foliage lightly stirred by the breeze. It was sky reflected in water and water bouncing back the myriad colors of the land and sky that appealed to Sisley on his first working visit to England in 1874 (he had been here previously for his business education in the late 1850s). Here he made a dozen or more fine paintings of the Thames at Hampton Court, and a single one of the center of London, "The Thames and Charing Cross Bridge" (1874) shown in the present exhibition, as is one of the Hampton Court series, borrowed from a private collection.

Thereafter, even if the theme is "An Orchard in Spring" (1881), in the Museum Boijmans van Beuningen, Rotterdam, or "Winter at

Veneux-Nadon" (c.1880) in the present exhibition, Sisley always contrives to introduce his river meander — the slow bends in the river Loing at Moret, in the Seine at Saint-Mammes and Bougival, even in the flooded fields of Port-Marly.

Sisley's great skill and subtlety in portraying these simple elements lies, as the French critic Raymond Cogniat long ago observed, in combining three or four different kinds of brush stroke in a single canvas. For example in "Winter at Veneux-Nadon" the trunks and branches of the trees in the foreground are painted with long, bold, wide strokes; the foreground undergrowth and the fallen branches in a mass of feathery, comma-like touches; the riverbank is a smooth, unctuous surface and the misty winter sky is painted in nervous strokes with a dry brush, rather like some forms of Arabic calligraphy.

The sky is the key to the Sisley landscape. He said "I always start a painting with the sky." It is the feature, more often than not occurring half the canvas, that sets the mood for each particular work. In the "Pathway in the Garden at By May Morning" (c.1881) in this exhibition, for instance, it is clear that it is very early morning, the cotton clouds in the sky not yet dispelled by the rising sun.

The moods are as many as the paintings themselves. The miracle is that of these few ever-changing elements — water, sky, snow, leaves — Alfred Sisley quietly created for all time the quintessential Impressionist landscape.

"Alfred Sisley 1839-1899," David Carris Limited, 15 Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1; to July 11. — Max Wykes-Joyce

Paris 6, to July 31). His theme remains that of a delicate human figure done in sometimes paper-thin clay, emerging out of the nocturnal swaddling of a bed of rags. In his first figures slept under layers of tattered blankets; the most recent ones (which are much larger) are going through a painful, fervent awakening.

They are explicitly Jewish figures, and their attitudes are often those of swaying, dolorous adjuration characteristic of traditional Jewish prayer. This does not mean that his art has a confessional character. His Jews are eloquent symbols of the specific humanness of man, thrusting his head out of the dark and warm rays of all things as they are and striving (or yearning) not necessarily for a divine revelation, but for the moment of human awakening. The frailty of Jeanclos' material — the layers of clay no thicker than rice paper — is particularly suitable for the expression of the essential

frailty of his subject. There is an emotional intensity in these works that intuitively eschews all the pitfalls of the sentimental, the rhetorical, the grandiose and which, in the specific individuality and tattered accumulation of its form attains something which others have vainly sought after in the abstract elegance of polished shapes — the universal and the sublime.

Issam Negishi was born in the United States in 1904 but lived in Japan until he was 14, at which point he returned to America. The most striking characteristic of his extraordinarily elegant sculptures (at the Galerie Maeght, 13 rue de Teheran, Paris 8) is the synthesis they achieve between Western abstract styles and the Japanese taste for raw bits of nature, cloistered and trimmed. The obvious association is with the Zen garden, of which these rough and polished pieces of granite, basalt and obsidian are sometimes almost a portable version. Noguchi has designed many gardens around the world, including one for the UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

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Paris 6, to July 11) is a young French artist with a strong sense of nature which she depicts, in oil and pastel, vast, silent, solitary and devoid of human presence. There is a definite romantic tone in her current work, and even, in the larger paintings, a sense of staging in the way she presents us with great craggy mountains watched over by a staring moon. A certain symmetry, and even a sort of latent allusion to human shapes, make her landscapes something quite different from 19th-century realism, but there is a romantic fondness for the grandiose in some of these works — a grandiosity that is not overstated, being inherent in certain aspects of nature.

Ervo, the man from Iceland, plays games with contemporary pop imagery of comic books, art books and newspapers, or by juxtaposing astronauts and Ingres nudes, Mao and the Piazza San Marco. This he has done so far in paintings, but the present exhibition at the Galerie le Dessin (27 rue Gueneaud, Paris 6, to July 8), is devoted to the collages that served as raw material for some of these works, or as preparatory exercises.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Rundle Oil-Shale Project Too Costly for Exxon

SYDNEY — Preliminary cost estimates for the Rundle oil shale project in Queensland show that it is not economically viable for development at current world oil prices, Exxon president Cliff Garvin said here Friday.

Mr. Garvin said he hoped that detailed tests would lower the estimated cost of developing Rundle, but stressed that its geology is very different from Exxon's other shale project in Colorado. Estimated costs for the partners in a Rundle pilot project rose from \$700 million to more than \$2 billion.

AT&T Says New Rates to Raise \$1.1 Billion

WASHINGTON — American Telephone & Telegraph said the rate increases approved on Thursday by the Federal Communications Commission together with other recent rate changes will raise an additional \$1.1 billion in revenues over the next 12 months. AT&T said the new rates would be effective Sunday.

Business as Usual for Rollei, Singapore

SINGAPORE — Rollei Singapore (Private) Ltd. will continue to do business as normal, despite the announcement that Rollei-Werke Frankfurt and Heidecke had applied for bankruptcy in West Germany, a company spokesman said Friday.

Rollei Singapore is a separate entity from Rollei-Werke, the spokesman said, and so the application for insolvency proceedings will have no legal impact on the Singapore operation.

Dutch Bank Aims for Singapore Share Listing

SINGAPORE — Algemene Bank Nederland said its plan to have its shares officially listed on the Singapore stock exchange would make it the first bank outside Singapore and Malaysia to have a quotation on that exchange.

The shares will be identical and interchangeable with ABN's shares listed in Amsterdam and there will be no new issue of stock for the Singapore listing, an ABN spokesman said. The listing is still subject to final approval by the Singapore authorities.

Sacilor Oves France Nearly 9 Billion Francs

PARIS — Sacilor owns the French government nearly 9 billion francs (about \$1.56 billion) and views possible nationalization as merely formalizing the current state of affairs, chairman Jacques Mayoux said on Friday.

He said that the state is keeping French steel makers afloat and that nationalization of the two biggest steel firms, Sacilor and Usinor, would merely be legal confirmation of the current situation.

Hoesch to Speed Dortmund Steel Restructuring

DORTMUND, West Germany — Hoesch will modernize and restructure its steel operations in the Dortmund area by 1987, three years ahead of the previously announced date, the managing board chairman, Detlev Rohwedder, said Friday.

Lufthansa Ends Cooperation Pact with KLM

COLOGNE — Deutsche Lufthansa said Friday that it was unable to reach agreement on a cooperation pact for the coming season with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines because of KLM's plans to increase capacity further. The agreement, first reached in 1967, called for flight plans with similar capacity, Lufthansa said.

BASF First Half Group Turnover Rises 14%

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF first half 1981 group turnover rose 14 percent compared with the year-ago period, the managing board chairman, Matthias Seefelder, said Friday. In the first half of 1980 world group turnover was 14.12 billion Deutsche marks (\$5.07 billion) and parent company turnover 6.65 billion DM.

Otto Versand Discussing Mail Order Takeover

BONN — Otto Versand and Beneficial Corp.'s Spiegel unit signed a letter of intent for the possible takeover of Spiegel by the West German mail order group, an Otto Versand spokesman said Friday from Hamburg.

The West German firm does not expect a decision in the near future on whether it will take a stake in, or take over, Spiegel, although negotiations have been promising, he added.

AMAX Has Second Suior for Adobe Stake

NEW YORK — Francana Oil & Gas, a Canadian concern, said Friday it made an offer to buy AMAX's 30 percent interest in Adobe Oil & Gas for \$28 a share, or \$123 million and that it was "considering" increasing its Adobe stake if the offer is successful.

AMAX recently agreed to sell its Adobe stake to Williams Cos. for about \$105 million. That agreement still is subject to approval by the AMAX board and Williams said the company does not intend to raise its bid for the Adobe interest.

GATT Session May Be Called For Late 1982

GENEVA — The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the 85-nation agency that seeks to keep international commerce flowing, may propose a ministerial session next year to examine the overall situation of the global trading system.

The GATT consultative group, a steering committee of 18 members representing all types of trading nations, agreed that such a meeting was needed after expressing concern because trade relations were "beset by a number of complex and potentially disruptive problems," which reflect of "growing protectionist pressures," the group said in a statement that stressed the need for "improved international cooperation" to deal with them.

GATT's last ministerial session was held in 1973 for the launching of the now completed multilateral trade liberalization negotiations that became known as the "Tokyo round" because the Japanese capital-hosted the ministers. Arthur Dunkel, the former Swiss trade official who is now GATT director general, told newsmen that he expected that the proposed ministerial meeting would not be held until the second half of 1982 to give sufficient time to prepare for it.

The group of 18 said that "adequate preparation" was "essential" for the political session. An analysis would be needed of the "issues confronting the trading systems and of the trends and problems likely to emerge in the 1980s," it added.

U.S. Probes Violations in Steel Prices

By William Chapman Washington Post Service

TOKYO — U.S. authorities are investigating 40 cases of possible violations of the U.S. steel trigger-price system, a Commerce Department official said Friday.

Lionel Omer, undersecretary for international trade, said that a grand jury already is deliberating one case brought against Mitsui Trading Co. of Japan and that a decision on whether to indict the company is expected within a month.

He said one or more grand juries are meeting to review evidence in the cases brought against steel producers in 12 countries. Fraudulent reporting of steel production cost figures is suspected in those cases. Mr. Omer told a news conference here.

He cited the cases as evidence that the Reagan administration intends to maintain the trigger-price system, which is designed to prevent foreign steel producers from dumping their products at below-cost prices in the U.S. market.

U.S. steel producers have complained that the Carter administration did not strictly enforce the trigger-price mechanism, allowing cheap foreign imports mainly from European suppliers.

Mr. Omer said the investigations have been carried out by the U.S. Customs Service and involve falsification of customs records, "phony" commissions, and "third-party" transactions that are intended to mask real prices.

Under the trigger-price system, foreign producers are forbidden from selling their steel products below cost and are required to submit extensive records to establish what their true production costs are. It was established in 1980 mainly because of complaints that Japanese steelmakers were dumping products at very low prices, injuring U.S. manufacturers.

Mr. Omer said he discussed the situation with Japanese government and steel company officials here this week and said he assured them the system will be maintained.

He said Japanese companies had been "very cooperative" in providing the United States with information needed to calculate the real costs of production.

He said Japanese producers were worried that the administration was "pre-clearance" to European producers. He said clearance would not be offered in any case until it was determined that there "was no possibility of dumping in their calculation of fair value."

U.S. Sets End of Interest Rate Ceilings

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has decided to lift by Aug. 1 the interest rate ceiling on 30-month certificates of deposit offered by banks and savings and loan associations and has said it would study a proposal to double interest rates on passbook savings, which now offer a maximum 5 1/2 percent.

The steps, taken at a meeting Thursday of Federal bank regulators and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, are part of a phase-out of interest rate ceilings ordered by Congress last year.

The members of the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee, charged by Congress with the responsibility for phasing out interest rate ceilings, also decided at their meeting to speed up by one year the original six-year schedule set for eliminating ceilings on all savings deposits. This means the ceiling will come off by Aug. 1, 1985.

The ceiling on the 30-month certificate is now 12 percent at savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks and 11 1/2 percent at commercial banks. Beginning Aug. 1, the rate on these certificates will be pegged to the rate on 30-month Treasury securities, now about 14 1/2 percent.

Under the complex schedule agreed to by the Treasury secretary and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration, ceilings on all deposits of four years' maturity or more will be eliminated on Aug. 1. These deposits now have maximum ceilings of about 12 percent.

Deposits of 30 months to four years will be pegged to the Treasury bill rate as of Aug. 1. Thereafter, there will be a staggered elimination of ceilings on deposits of 30 months to four years, with some of these deposits pegged to Treasury bill rates of various duration as the ceilings are eliminated. The various changes will be made each Aug. 1 and the last ceiling will be terminated Aug. 1, 1985.

The differential permitting thrift institutions to pay a quarter of a percentage point more than commercial banks will stay in effect until Aug. 1, 1983.

Irvine H. Sprague, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board's Thrift Deposits Task Force, proposed to double the current interest rate on passbook savings, the form of account held by most small savers.

He argued that the small savers had long been discriminated against and were in effect subsidizing the higher interest rates offered on larger deposits.

But Richard T. Pratt, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, contended that such action taken now, when most thrift institutions are feeling severe earnings pressure, would be "extremely detrimental."

Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, whose institution regulates most of the large commercial banks, offered a compromise, which was accepted, that the panel should put Mr. Sprague's proposal up for "informal comment" without coming down either for or against it.

Scandinavian Airlines System has appointed Jan Carlzon president, succeeding Carl-Olof Munkberg. Mr. Carlzon is head of SAS flight operations.

TOKYO — Turkey has signed an agreement for loans totaling 18.75 billion yen (about \$82.3 million) from Japan's semi-official Export-Import Bank, the bank said Friday.

Workers Take Reins of Power Continental Airlines Employees to Join U.S. Trend

By Bill Sings Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — What began as a plan to prevent an unfriendly takeover by another airline is about to transform Continental Airlines into the largest worker-controlled business in the nation.

The airline's 11,000 pilots and other employees have agreed to forgo a portion of their future wages, in return for which they will gain control of 51 percent of the company's stock. The deal is expected to be consummated next week, delayed so the company can appeal an unfavorable ruling by the New York Stock Exchange.

A Continental spokesman said Thursday the company is asking the NYSE to reverse a de-listing ruling announced Wednesday that would require Continental to put its employee-takeover plan to a shareholder vote in order for Continental's shares to remain listed on the exchange.

The spokesman said the company would appeal in a letter to the exchange either Friday or Monday. Meanwhile, the spokesman said, Continental management and counsel will continue to discuss

"other alternatives" in light of the ruling. These would include listing with another exchange, delisting from the NYSE, or complying with the NYSE and holding a vote.

The plan for employee ownership is a dramatic change for Continental, which as recently as last December was suffering from the bitterness of a major strike. And it has management and union leaders predicting that the takeover will cut Continental's costs, improve its efficiency and lift it back into the black.

Continental joins a small but growing number of U.S. companies that have turned all or part of their stock over to employees as a way of motivating workers or of raising needed cash. It also joins the controversy over whether the companies and the employees themselves are better off with worker ownership.

Encouraged by tax breaks and other incentives, as many as 5,000 companies have now adopted Employee Stock Ownership Plans, better known as ESOPs, compared with only 250 as of 1975. (Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

Elf-Aquitaine Makes Offer for Texasgulf

By Bill Sings Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — EA Development, a subsidiary of the Elf-Aquitaine Group, Friday offered a total of \$2.5 billion for Texasgulf.

The company said it will pay \$50 a share for Texasgulf common stock and \$159.37 for its preferred stock. Texasgulf's common stock at \$38.62 on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, while its cash and the remaining 26 percent will be acquired following expiration of the required waiting period.

In Stamford, Conn., a Texasgulf spokesman said the bid came as a "complete surprise." The company's common stock was, however, among the most actively traded on the NYSE Wednesday and Thursday and has gone up from \$31.75 a share in the last five sessions.

He said Texasgulf will have no comment to make until its directors meet Saturday to review the offer.

As a result, the company said it requested that the New York Stock Exchange continue its halt on trading of the company's stock.

Elf-Aquitaine said it will contact the management of Texasgulf to discuss the transaction.

"We trust that the management of Texasgulf will share our view that the transaction is a constructive one for Texasgulf, its employees and shareholders," said Aldin Chalandon, president and chief executive officer of Elf-Aquitaine. "We have a high regard for the management of Texasgulf and look forward to a mutually beneficial collaboration."

Elf-Aquitaine, the French oil company, is 67 percent owned by the government of France.

In another transaction Friday, Canada Development — which owns 35 percent of Texasgulf — said it had agreed to buy 75 percent of Aquitaine of Canada for a total of 1.2 billion Canadian dollars (\$995 million).

The company said 49 percent of the shares were bought Friday for 782 million Canadian dollars in cash and the remaining 26 percent will be acquired following expiration of the required waiting period.

There are a total of 21.6 million Aquitaine of Canada shares outstanding and they were trading at 68 Canadian dollars each on the Toronto Stock Exchange when trading was halted Thursday.

Elf-Aquitaine said it would finance the acquisition of Texasgulf by the sale of its stake in Aquitaine of Canada and by activating credit lines it already holds.

An Elf spokesman said the French government representatives on the management board of Elf have approved the deal.

Elf said the proposed sale of its stake in Aquitaine Canada was the result mainly of the Canadian government's employment policy aimed at removing foreign control of oil companies operating in Canada.

The moves are also in line with Elf's aim of developing its interests in the United States, it said. If it obtains Texasgulf, it will own a U.S. ores, fertilizers and hydrocarbons company whose growth rate and profitability are among the best in the United States, Elf said.

If Elf-Aquitaine's offer for Texasgulf is successful, Canada Development said, it would exchange its Texasgulf shares for all of Texasgulf's Canadian assets. Canada Development said the Aquitaine and Texasgulf transactions are independent of each other. Canada Development is 49 percent owned by the Canadian government.

Elf-Aquitaine said Canada Development will not tender its shares in the tender offer.

Merger Planned The company said that after the tender offer, there will be a merger of Texasgulf with a subsidiary of EA Development.

Under that merger plan, shareholders of Texasgulf, other than Canada Development, will receive the same amount of cash as in the tender offer.

Friday's bids are the latest in a series of takeovers and takeover attempts of mineral companies by profit-laden oil companies.

In March, Standard Oil of Ohio paid \$1.8 billion for Kennecott, the United States' largest copper company. Standard Oil of California the same month made a \$4 billion bid for AMAX, but the latter's directors refused the offer and Seal withdrew the bid. Also, Gulf Oil paid \$325 million for Kennecott Coal, one of the largest and oldest coal companies in the western United States.

Prices on Big Board Retreat Near Close

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — After a day of trading in a narrow range, prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated near the bell Friday as traders awaited announcement of the money supply figures after the market closed.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 3.90 points to close at 992.87. Most of the decline came in the last hour of trading. Declines led advances 892 to 589; volume narrowed to 39.24-million shares from 43.92 million traded Thursday.

Analysts described the day as "boring" and said investors are holding back until they can determine a definite trend in interest rates developing.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply M-1A rose to a seasonally adjusted average of \$363 billion in the week ended June 17 from \$361.6 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply known as M-1B fell to an average of \$429 billion in the week from \$429.2 billion a week ago, the Federal Reserve said.

The figures reflect benchmark revisions, which incorporate new data available to the Fed. For the latest four weeks, M-1A averaged \$362.5 billion, a 4 percent rate of decline from 13 weeks ago. M-1B averaged \$429.3 billion in the four weeks, a 4.6 percent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

Institutions Adjusting Analysts said it was difficult to find a definite trend in the market since institutions were adjusting their portfolios for the third quarter, which creates distortions throughout the market.

Furthermore, investors were uncertain about the course of interest rates, the analysts said. The federal funds rate that banks charge one another for overnight loans — which dictate where many short-term rates are headed — has fluctuated this week.

Conoco Active On the trading floor, Conoco, trading for the first time in three days, was higher and active after an opening block of 310,000 shares at 64. Seagram was higher and active. Seagram has made a \$73-a-share bid for 35 million of Conoco's shares, forcing Conoco and Cities Service to break off merger talks late on Thursday. The Seagram offer is worth up to \$2.6 billion.

Texas Gulf, another mining company, was delayed in opening. Elf-Aquitaine of France said it would commence with a \$50-a-share tender offer for Texas Gulf shares in its takeover effort.

U.S. May Trade Shows a Deficit WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit was a seasonally adjusted \$3.44 billion in May after a \$3.46-billion deficit in April, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

Exports fell 4.8 percent, to \$18.9 billion, the department said, while imports of petroleum products dropped 20.9 percent in volume in May and fell 22.7 percent in price, to \$5.9 billion from \$7.7 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan rose to \$1.77 billion in May from \$1.51 billion in April. The trade deficit with West Germany narrowed to \$82.5 million from \$185.8 million.

Italian Firm Says Saudis To Halt Extra Oil Supplies ROME — Saudi Arabia will stop supplying Italy with 75,000 barrels per day of the extra oil it produced to make up the shortfall caused by the war between Iran and Iraq, a spokesman for the Agip oil group said Friday.

He said Texaco, one of the four U.S. companies that lift most of Saudi Arabia's oil, told Agip a contract to supply the so-called war-relief crude would not be renewed July 1.

The Nicosia-based Middle East Economic Survey reported earlier Friday that clients for the war-relief crude would phase out their purchases from July 1 because of the current oil glut.

The 450,000 barrels a day of war-relief crude would be bought by the Arabian-American Oil Co., which includes Texaco, at \$32 a barrel — \$2 less than Italy had been paying, MEES said.

The authoritative oil journal quoted a Saudi official as denying New York and London reports that Saudi Arabia had decided to cut its 10.3 million barrels a day production by 450,000 barrels.

The reports quoted Western oil analysts as saying Saudi Arabia was cutting its war-relief output because Aramco did not want to take it. Oil industry sources say demand for war-relief crude from countries such as Italy and France has tapered off because of the glut and the fact that cheaper oil is available elsewhere.

Though Iran and Iraq are continuing their nine-month-old war, both countries have resumed oil production and exports on a limited scale.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

H.L. Hughes has been named director of the International Paint Co. Ltd.

Morgan Guaranty Trust's restructuring of its worldwide banking division has given senior vice president Neil D. Chrisman, overall head of banking in the British Isles and Scandinavia, additional



Salim al-Hoss

responsibility for the bank's industries group and shipping. Alfred M. Vinton Jr. becomes senior vice president in charge of the London office and responsible for the British Isles.

David Band becomes a senior vice president responsible for Morgan's Continental European business. He is being replaced as head of the Paris office by Eric Bourdais de Charbonniere. G. Denham E. Chalmers becomes head of the East Asia and Pacific Area, succeeding Rodney B. Wagner who has overall responsibility for Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Sir Anthony Hayward has been named president and chief executive officer of Private Investment Co. for Asia S.A., replacing Kerry St. Johnston.

Scandinavian Airlines System has appointed Jan Carlzon president, succeeding Carl-Olof Munkberg. Mr. Carlzon is head of SAS flight operations.

TURKEY-JAPAN BANK LOAN TOKYO — Turkey has signed an agreement for loans totaling 18.75 billion yen (about \$82.3 million) from Japan's semi-official Export-Import Bank, the bank said Friday.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT Declines in Japan TOKYO — Japan's preliminary industrial production index fell 1.6 percent in May to a seasonally adjusted 142.7 (base 1975) from a downwards revised 145.0 in April, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said Friday.

The unadjusted index, which it rose 0.3 percent in April, was down 0.2 percent from a year earlier. The fall was in part due to a sharp drop in auto production, MTTI said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 26, 1981 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Zurich, and BCU.

Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Dollar Value. Includes entries for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S.A., and West Germany.

JAPAN SELECTION FUND advertisement. Management: FORMULA SELECTION INC., Apartado 7031, Panamá 5, R.d.P. Custodian Bank Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Registered for public sale in Switzerland, W Germany and Luxembourg. Assets over 30 million US\$. of which currently two thirds in Japan - balance in Australia, Southeast Asia and special situations in North America.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 26

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for June 26, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Soybean Oil, Wheat, Corn, and various futures contracts.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago Futures prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market prices for various currencies and gold.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods and metals.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices for various metals like copper and aluminum.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for various goods and services.

New York Futures

Table of New York Futures prices for various commodities like wheat and corn.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary showing NYSE Most Actives and Dow Jones Averages.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages for various market indices.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index and Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for various market baskets.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Friday's New Highs

Table of Friday's New Highs for various stocks.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets prices for various gold-related assets.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options prices for various contracts.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

Advertisement for Valuers White Weld S.A., a Swiss valuation firm.

European Options Exchange

Advertisement for European Options Exchange, providing details on their services.

Blackie's House of Beef

Advertisement for Blackie's House of Beef, a restaurant in Washington, D.C.

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ESORTS & GUIDES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Page 15). Includes listings for Regency - USA, Silver Fox, and various travel agencies.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

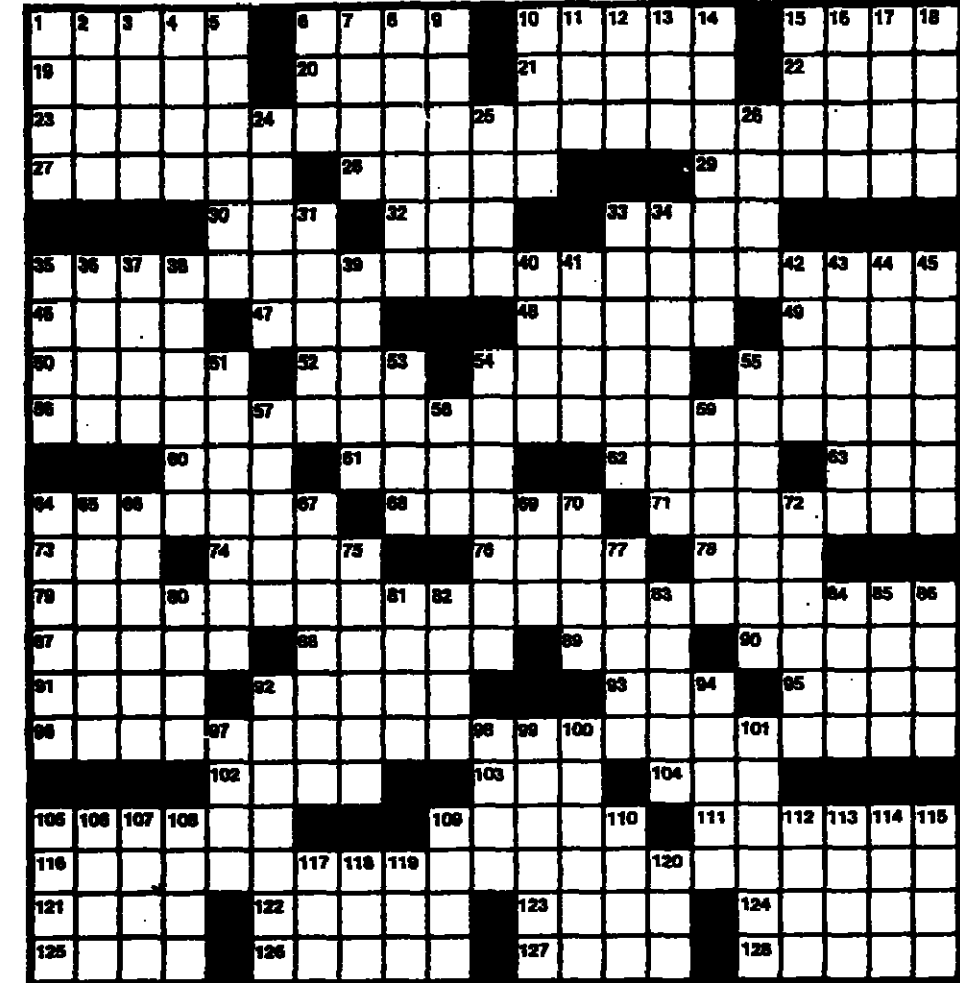
ACROSS

- 1 March figure, for short
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22 Magician Hemming
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56 February 6, 1778
60 Its capital is Atdort
61 Marx call
62 1922 play
63 "Le Coq"
64 Beach of Florida
65 Of Norse poetry

ACROSS

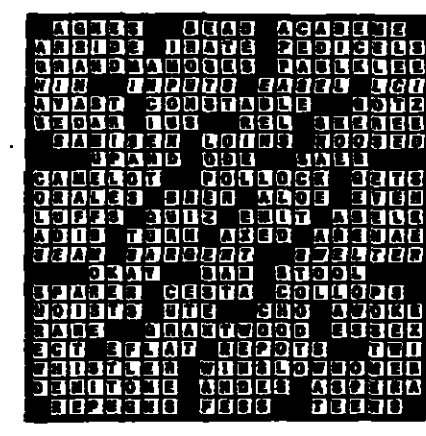
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106 "beaucoup!"
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116 October 19, 1781
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126 Certain raineau
127 Pottery pull
128 Companion-way

Historic Headlines By Anne Fox



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2 Gin
4 Hurt
5 Musical intervals
6 Entreat
7 O.T. book
8 Voltaire's real name
9 a turn (cooked perfectly)
10 100 centavo business abbr.
12 "Hitchy"
13 Kern revue
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14 Bolwerk
15 Wife of Shelton or Stengel
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17 Historic waterway
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24 Cheek
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34 Game like handball
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38 Golf term
39 Demand as a right
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41 Pigeon follower
42 African antelope
43 California town
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51 Phoebe
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53 N.J. governor: 1954-82
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61 Turkish city: Var.
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66 Actress Vera
67 Munich's river
68 Genetic initials
69 Sake
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71 Man. campus

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and weather conditions for various cities like ALBUQUERQUE, ALBANY, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, etc.

BOOKS

LIEBLING ABROAD The Road Back to Paris, Mollie & Other War Pieces, Normandy Revisited, Between Meals By A. J. Liebling. Introduction by Raymond Sokolov. 672 pp. \$17.95. Playboy Press, 1633 Broadway, New York 10019. THE PRESS By A. J. Liebling. Introduction by Jean Stafford. Paperback. 555 pp. \$6.95. Pantheon Books, 201 E. 50th St., New York 10022. Reviewed by John Leonard.

THE good news this morning is that when A.J. Liebling went to Europe and North Africa, he was a better war reporter than any other American I've read. It is as if Hemingway had been smoking a Popsicle instead of a cigar, and all the rest of them were Ernie Pyle. What a strange mind Liebling had. A specialist in lowlife — prizefighters, newspaper reporters and kept women — for The New Yorker, he was equally at home with Romance philology, gourmet cuisine, medieval huggler-mugger and military history. He made a point, just before the fall of France to Hitler, of talking to French generals, who got everything wrong, and of listening to cab drivers, barkeepers and nightclub dancers, who didn't have the vaguest idea what was going on.

France, for Liebling, was Western civilization. His account of the removal of its popinjay government from Paris to Tours as the Nazis advanced makes Jean-Paul Sartre, in his "Roads to Freedom" trilogy, sound sanguine.

The depressing news is that Liebling's press criticism, about which so many of us have been so pious for so many years, seems on the reprinting a little thin and out of touch. Easy cynicism has been confounded by subsequent events. All his optimism was premature. It must have been either painful or fun for newspaper people to read what Liebling wrote about them from 1945 until 1963; newspaper people today consult the gossip columns and deliquescent at Elaine's. Dorothy Kilgallen no longer seems to be a major issue.

"Liebling Abroad" collects four of his books in a generous volume. The first two are straightforward war reports, or as straightforward as such an idiosyncratic journalist could manage to be, from the battlefield and on the civilian front. Lesser men would have resorted to long novels. As Liebling understood elsewhere: "To understand perfectly a new country, new situation, the new characters you confront on an assignment, is impossible. To understand more than half, so that your report will have significant correlation with what is happening, is hard. To transmit more than half of what you understand is a hard trick, too, far beyond the task of the so-called creative artist, who if he finds a character in his story can simply change its characteristics. (Even to sex, vice, Protestantism and Albinism. Let him try it with Gen. de Gaulle.) It is possible, occasionally, to get something completely right; a scene, or a pattern of larceny, or a man's mind."

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times

PEANUTS



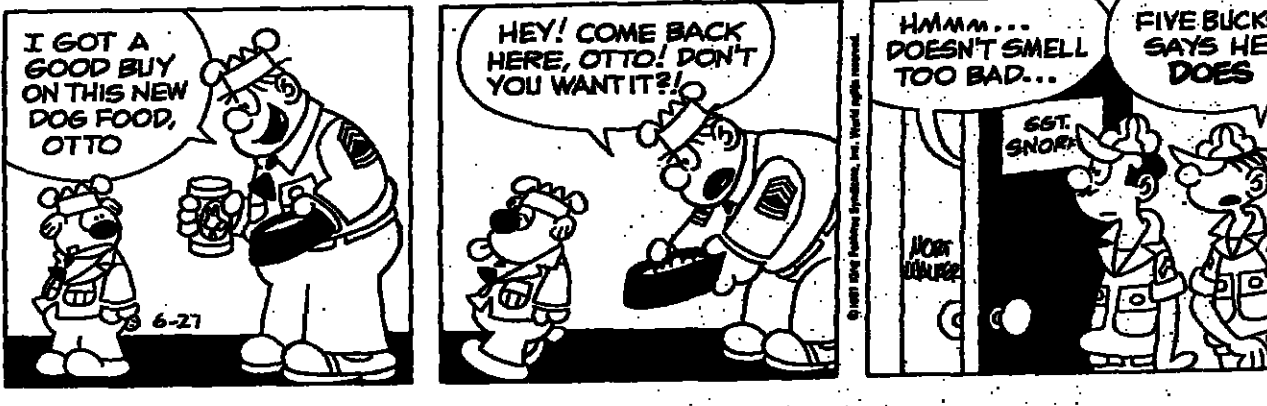
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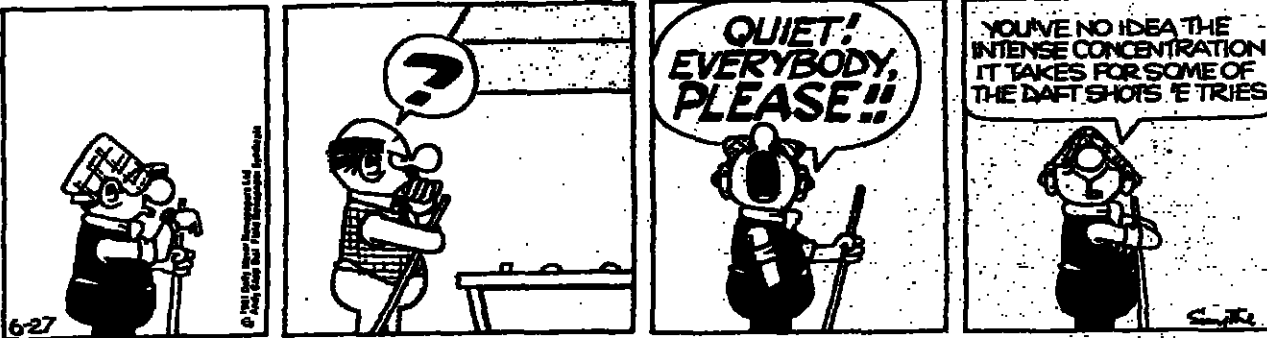
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WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid of letters and a cartoon of a character asking for a loan.



Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Printed in Great Britain.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS June 26, 1981. Table listing various international funds and their values.

Top Seeds Advance In Wimbledon Play

United Press International
WIMBLEDON, England — Sweden's five-time champion Bjorn Borg and his two major U.S. challengers, John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, fought their way through to the last 16 Friday as a summer cold wave gripped the Wimbledon Tennis Championships, freezing out two more of the men's seeds.

Borg, who has yet to drop a set in his chase to equal Willie Rensch's century-old record of six straight titles, claimed his 38th consecutive Wimbledon victory by defeating West German Rolf Gehring, 6-4, 7-5, 6-0, in a third-round match interrupted by rain.

Heading for a Repeat
McEnroe, seeded to meet Borg in a repeat of last year's final, had a more emphatic victory, outgunning fellow-American Bob Lutz, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0. 1974 Wimbledon Champion Connors blasted his way to a 6-4, 6-4, 6-0 victory over compatriot Tony Giammalva.

While the big three dominated action on the show courts, ninth-seeded Argentinian Jose Luis Clerc and 15th seeded Hungarian Balazs Taroczy came to grief on the satellite courts, scene of many upsets.

Clerc, the Italian Open champion, was beaten, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6, by Australian Peter Korda — who was ready to quit the last year because of back problems.

Taroczy, although at home on the slow clay courts, succumbed to the experience of 35-year-old veteran American Stan Smith, the 1972 titleholder, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Smith, saying he was "mildly surprised" at his Wimbledon performance this year, removed the last surviving seed in McEnroe's half of the draw and lines up as the New Yorker's next opponent.

The defeats of Clerc and Taroczy meant only six of the 16 men's seeds are left in the fourth-round battle for quarterfinal places.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Second Round
Taty Giammalva, U.S., def. Pat Duque, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
Vilij Amritraj, India, def. Brian Teacher, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
Hana Mandlikova, Czecho-slovakia, def. Maria Sanchez, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
Francoise Guille, France, def. Gloria Stuyvesant, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
Tina Turner, U.S., def. Gloria Stuyvesant, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
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WOMEN'S SINGLES
Third Round
Peter McNamara, Australia, def. Andrew Paterson, U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 7-5.
Francoise Guille, France, def. Pat Duque, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
John McEnroe, U.S., def. Bob Lutz, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
Rolf Brannstrom, Sweden, def. Carlos Kirmour, Brazil, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Peter Korda, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
John Kriek, South Africa, def. Russell Simpson, New Zealand, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2.
Paul Krewak, U.S., def. Jose Luis Clerc, Argentina, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
Vilij Amritraj, India, def. Tim Wiltshire, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
Tina Turner, U.S., def. Gloria Stuyvesant, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
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U.S. Court Rules Lloyd's May Pay Baseball Insurance

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Negotiations in the major league baseball strike resumed Friday after a federal judge in Philadelphia dismissed a lawsuit by the umpires union to prevent insurance payments to club owners during the players' walk-out.

The suit sought to deprive the owners of up to \$50 million in strike insurance. The strike began June 12 over free-agent compensation.

Said Ray Grebey, the owners' chief negotiator of the suit's dismissal: "It doesn't surprise us at all. We always said this has to be settled at the bargaining table."

U.S. District Court Judge Donald Van Arsdale dissolved a temporary restraining order that had been granted Wednesday by Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Stanley Greenberg.

The suit had attempted to bar Lloyd's of London from paying the 26 owners \$100,000 for each canceled game. It was moved to U.S. District Court on a motion by Lloyd's attorney Michael Gallagher.

Richie Phillips, attorney for the umpires' union, said he was unhappy with the way the removal, calling it "the worst kind of forum shopping."

During Thursday's negotiations in New York, Moffett alternated the parties between joint sessions and separate caucuses.

"There was lengthy dialogue and the exchange of some meaningful discussion," said Grebey. "There is no agreement, and there still are some difficulties, but we are encouraged."

Much of Thursday's session was spent with the players' response to a proposal made by the owners Wednesday.

The owners have been trying to institute a plan by which teams losing a premium free agent in the re-entry draft would, in return, receive a roster player from the club signing the free agent.

The players' plan would allow each team to protect a certain number of players while putting the rest in a common pool for free-agent compensation.

Chief counsel for the players' association, Donald Fehr, said the players advanced four modifications of their proposal Thursday, while still maintaining the pool idea.

Grebe retires after 14 years as Dolphins' QB

United Press International
MIAMI — Bob Griese, whose accurate passing made him one of the National Football League's premier quarterbacks of the 1970s, has announced his retirement from the Miami Dolphins because of a shoulder ailment.

"I couldn't play without surgery and I couldn't play with it," Griese said Thursday, adding that corrective surgery on his right shoulder would have meant sitting out at least one year.

A two-time all-American at Purdue, Griese was the Dolphins' fourth selection in the 1967 draft. During his 14-year career, Griese appeared in 161 games, completing 1,926 of 3,429 passes (56.1 percent), 25,200 yards and 193 touchdowns. He led Miami to Super Bowl championships in 1972 and 1973.

Grebe, 36, has always contended that quarterbacks "get too much credit for winning and too much blame for losing," but remarked that his unemotional on-field demeanor hasn't always told the whole story.

"He looks like he's going so effortlessly, but below the surface, he's paddling like crazy," his retirement leaves the Dolphins with three quarterbacks — starter David Woodley, veteran Pete Woods and rookie Brad Wright of New Mexico. Veteran backup Don Strock has played out his option and technically is a free agent.

Transactions
BASEBALL — American League
CHICAGO — Stopped Matt Diaz, first baseman-outfielder, and sustained him to Soracosta of the Gulf Coast League.

BASEBALL — National League
INDIANA — Signed Mike Oliver, guard, to a multiyear contract. Cut Gerry Clemens, Al Smith, Damon Scott, Rodney Benson, Earl King, Scott Whitner and George Peterson.

FOOTBALL — National Football League
MIAMI — Announced the retirement of Bob Griese, quarterback.

NEW ENGLAND — Signed Ken Toker, wide receiver, to a multiyear contract.

SOCCER — North American Soccer League
SAN JOSE — Traded Alan

PEOPLE:

Septic Tank Proves Mint for Farm Couple

Bill and Doris Collins, a farm couple in Albion, Ill., have been struggling to overcome last summer's devastating drought. The Collinses, who bought their 40-acre farm in 1977, had a meager crop. Both were working two jobs to help support their four children and doing a lot of worrying about how they would meet mortgage payments. To make matters worse, the septic tank collapsed. In replacing the tank and septic lines, the family found 75 \$20 gold pieces minted between 1850 and 1860. A Chicago coin specialist said coins from that decade could be worth from \$2,600 to \$20,000 each — or from \$1,950,000 to \$1.5 million for all 75. Albert Glover, a farmer in his 80s whose land adjoins the Collins farm, said he had been told two men from England "struck it rich in the 1849 California gold rush." One of them, Jonathan Walton, used his money to buy land south of Albion. The other, known only as Appleby, bought 160 acres — including the Collins farm — and buried some money there. "One day he got sick and sent for Walton to tell him where the money was," Glover said. "But he died before he could tell him."

Danish soldiers have sent 2,000 pairs of sneakers to Defense Minister Per Søgaard. They say the shoes give them blisters and the army has reneged on a promise to replace them. Søgaard's office is forwarding the shoes to the defense supply command for action.

Xavier Hollander, author of the "Happy Hooker," has been named from appearing on a prime-time talk show on Israel's state television. Ms. Hollander, whose autobiography about her experiences as a brothel keeper in New York City became a worldwide best seller, was to have appeared on "The Good Hour," a popular entertainment show broadcast after Friday evenings. "The Good Hour" is a family program watched by 90 percent of the country and there is no place for this kind of element," said state television director Yitzhak Shimshoni. Ms. Hollander has been in Israel for the past week attending an international sociology congress. Shimshoni said he would not have objected to Ms. Hollander being interviewed on a serious, late-night program.

Art Buchwald Washington Lawyers Face Tough Times

WASHINGTON — There are an estimated 20,500 lawyers in Washington, D.C. If President Reagan is able to deliver on his promise to abolish government regulations, do away with federal regulatory agencies and cut back on the bureaucracy, many of these fine men and women will soon find themselves out on the streets. Washington has always been a super growth area for lawyers. For every law that Congress put on the books, 20 government lawyers were needed to write the rules interpreting what the legislators really had on their minds. Then once the regulations were passed, thousands of lawyers in the private sector had to be hired to figure out ways of getting around them.



Buchwald

But the future looks very bleak now for the legal profession in the capital. If Reagan has his way, Masterman, a lawyer who makes \$250,000 a year, says he is bitter. "Most of the lawyers in Washington worked for Reagan's election, and now he's trying to eliminate every federal regulatory agency that kept us alive. "But," I pointed out, "you've been telling me for years that the bureaucracy in Washington was a mess and it was impossible to get anything accomplished. Didn't you realize that you people would be the first victims of deregulation of government agencies?" "I'll admit we didn't think it through. But every president promises to cut back on big government and eliminate red tape when he comes into office. No one has ever been able to do it. We had no reason to believe that Reagan would succeed where others failed."

observe them. He also has Stockman chopping out any funds for policing the law. Without government inspectors, companies have nothing to fear from the regulations anymore, and therefore they have decided they don't need lawyers to protect them. Fear is what kept my firm in business. "Give me an example," I said. "Take the Department of Interior. The Supreme Court ruled the other day that strip miners were obligated to put the land back in the shape they found it. But they left it to the secretary of the Interior to see that this was done. Secretary Watt's answer was to close down the regional offices that were in charge of inspecting strip mines. Who needs a lawyer to protect you from the environmentalists when you have an Interior secretary like that?"

"Then what you are saying is that although the laws are on the books, the fact the administration intends to ignore them is the main reason you people are going out of business." "Of course that's what I'm saying," Masterman said angrily. "I have cases with regulatory agencies that have been dragging on for years. One with the Environmental Protection Agency paid for my rent, three lawyers and five secretaries, and we still had two years to go before we were going to get a decision. The other day I got a call from a client who told me to forget the case. No one is afraid of the EPA these days."

The Pianist Whose Fingers Failed to Obey

By Jennifer Dunning

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was a bright October afternoon in 1979. On her way out of the house, Naomi Graffman stopped to look in on her husband, the pianist Gary Graffman, as he finished practicing the Brahms Piano Concerto No. 2. The mistakes that had crept into his playing over the preceding year made the music almost unbearable to hear. She invited him to come out for a walk. He was reluctant. There was a Beethoven concerto still to work on. "Oh, Gary, please come out," his wife coaxed. "It's such a gorgeous day."

"And yet none of the conductors — no one, in fact — ever said anything," Graffman remembers. Mrs. Graffman urged her husband to seek medical help. "I don't want to bother going to doctors," he answered. "I won't be able to explain."

Mrs. Graffman prevailed, however, and the pianist began a five-month search for treatment. "I think doctors are programmed not to listen!" Mrs. Graffman exclaims. First came a series of neurologists who, as far as the Graffmans could tell, didn't seem very interested in the physical problem. Some suggested the problem was psychological. An only child, Graffman was born in 1928 in New York to Russian emigre parents. At the age of 3, he began to study violin with his father, Vladimir, who had studied under Leopold Auer at the Imperial Conservatory in St. Petersburg and, in New York, became Auer's assistant and a highly regarded violin teacher.

But the violin proved too hard to manipulate at that age, so the child was switched to piano. At 8, he was awarded a scholarship by the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia to study under the formidable Isabelle Vengerova. During 10 years with her, he gave several concerts (he had played his first one at 7). But he was not perceived as a child prodigy, and in his recent autobiography, "I Really Should Be Practicing," Graffman recalls his childhood as a happy time.

Graffman won the prestigious Leventritt Award in 1949. Since then, he has been recognized as a specialist in the virtuosic works of such composers as Rachmaninoff, Prokofiev, Bartok, Liszt and Chopin, as well as in the classical and early Romantic repertory. "Psychic Exhaustion?" Had a kind of psychic exhaustion set in? One of the doctors the Graffmans consulted did suggest his injury was the result of the battle fatigue suffered through strenuous touring.

The Graffmans' search for treatment came to an end in early August in February, when they consulted Robert Leffert, an orthopedic surgeon who is chief of rehabilitative medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and Fred Hochberg, a neurologist at Massachusetts General. The two doctors had developed a team approach to musicians' injuries, operating as a diagnostic and treatment unit with another neurologist and a psychiatrist.

Graffman's problem was seen by himself and the doctors as a weakness of the extensor muscles of the right ring and little fingers, to the point where those fingers curled under involuntarily when he played. Such problems were not unknown, particularly in the right hand, which plays the more intricate, complex melodic figures. Robert Schumann devoted himself to full-time composing in part due to a hand injury sustained early in his performing career.



Pianist Gary Graffman

Methods of treating pianist's hand injuries have varied. Schumann's doctors prescribed large quantities of raw meat, brandy and herbs, and hand surgery reached the height of its popularity late in the 19th century, when it was used for everything from speeding up parlor pianists' learning of salacious music to caubling profanity to widen the hand and raise the tighter ring finger another inch or so off the keys.

The team's first step in defining Graffman's injury was to videotape him playing. "The tapes form a benchmark against which the forms of treatment can be assessed and compared. And that was particularly helpful in Gary's case," Dr. Leffert says.

"Gary came in without a good sense of how long the injury had been going on and how it had progressed," Dr. Hochberg recalls. "But as we spent time with him and Naomi — and she should get extraordinary credit for the way in which she has faithfully recorded the history and current difficulties of the injury — it began to filter out that, great pianist that he is, Gary had been able to change his fingering technique to accommodate for slowly progressing difficulties."

Graffman began to look back. "In the spring of 1967, I remember, I played with the Berlin Philharmonic on a piano that was generally rather dull and was especially so in the octave or two that is dulled, above middle C. There was no time to get another piano, and at one point I sprained my right fourth finger and had to take my way through. It seemed all right after a month. I tried to be careful by playing the loud octaves in the Tchaikovsky Second with my thumb and third finger at my next concert."

"That was when it started. Otherwise I was playing completely normally. But it worked so well and became so efficient that that became my normal fingering. It became automatic about five years ago that I fingered that way unconsciously if I had a couple of dozen fast, light octaves to play. When I showed Eugene Istomin, he said, 'Oh, you're crazy. You can't do that.' I tried it with my left hand — a whole series of chromatic octaves. It worked beautifully. Loud, clean, fine. It was OK for a day with my fourth finger down. But then it wasn't all right, and suddenly I put two and two together and realized what I had been doing to my right hand."

Test by test, the possibility of brain, bone and nerve abnormalities, and hormonal and metabolic diseases were eliminated.

As it became clear that Graffman's problem was related to compensation for an injury, the pianist was given a "Schumann machine" — "That's Gary's name for it!" Dr. Leffert explains.

Conversation with Graffman tends to career between careful expressions of hope and abrupt denials that he will ever perform again. After a year off the stage, he has begun to give concerts again, appearing throughout the country in works for the left hand. He has started to teach at the Manhattan School of Music and the Curtis Institute.

"Playing is one thing I do very well," Graffman says. "Of course I'd like to play. There isn't much for the left hand, but I've enjoyed going out and playing my piece as well as I could. I'm not unhappy. There are all sorts of things that interest me. But I'd prefer to do what I did before."

Video Taping His Playing

The team's first step in defining Graffman's injury was to videotape him playing. "The tapes form a benchmark against which

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